WANTED—MALE.

Agents.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN reliable, as travelling or in business for myself; shipping, handwork, publishment business; quite well on of the West and North- or commission if good arti- ss up for loss by fire; can. Address or call for M U, e of interview.

WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS ranted by a competent man also posting, etc., attended e day. Terms reasonable. Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A nnesota; have a team and therefore reference given. A. G. Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and the very best of refer- desires a delivery wagon, on X 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN ENTERPRISING manufacturing establish- with two hands can be made to A good horseman, and a points to be found. K M,

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR Job. Apply at 113 North

WANTED—A GERMAN (WHO to be engaged by a good, firm hand. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER grocery store. Good refer- 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOY- writing, copying, &c. An- First-class references. Ad- 50, 41.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY er; either a permanent situ- ning, clothing and getting nts. Address T 21, Tribune

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a store to wait upon trade or collect. Address O 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN ner or general clerk. Good 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with some country town; has ence in the city. Can furnish particulars address K 81, 409

Trades.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS with thoroughly of tack cotton Address, stating pay, Box 227,

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL EN- of 4 and ten a stationary e- Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MIL- man or shearer; steady; no ob- on, or to rent a mill. Address

WANTED—BY A GOOD CUTTER— good experience in cutting and the tailoring business. No ed. Address T 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND ; can fix sulky to make him- ; references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO has had some experience. Ad- 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL "I'll never serve my country again until the jury system is broken up. Oh," he continued, raising his hands, "if I had a rich father I might be a Judge myself. The article in question asserted that money could do almost anything in cases of this kind, and that it was a pity that justice should be surrounded by so many forms. It had no reference whatever to the present jury. Order was finally restored. Van Holland muttered "We have been kept here a month, and they may as well serve a year and twelve men of dough."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT housework in a private family. ing-st., between Clinton and

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; washer and ironer. Address

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE housework or cooking in a pri- all evening. Sober at for two days.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER German lady, in hotel, boarding- ry or country. Call at 229 West

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A SHORT PACKING- tately, or by May 1, a small cot- ce, South Side preferred. Must ; must be out to rent about 25 rs. S 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FOR- ; also choice business wind- AGO & CO., 45 East Harrison-st

TO RENT—A LARGE AND DRY ; nice room above. Address M 29, ce.

TO RENT—BY MARCH 15, GOOD either furnished or unfurnished, ; in South Side, between Twelfth ; must be east of Wabash-av. Ad- for particulars. J. J. BOR- and Market-sts.

TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT, ; not suitable for housekeeping; children. Address F 91, Tribune

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ; for a single gentleman, ; Southside; Twenty dollars per Address S H M, Tribune

TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHING ; for gentleman; a prompt-paying ; three days, stating terms, M 99,

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, A COT- ; rms not over $300. Best pay and W 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUSI- ; also Real Estate for Sale ; Madison-st, Oriental Buildings.

TO RENT—THE SUBSCRIBER ; containing four or 5 bedrooms, by- ; situated on South Side, ; not over $300. Rent pay and all- Rent about $1,600 to $1,650. ; Stewart Merchant Tailor, 164 Mad-

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND REAL ESTATE PAPER ; money to loan for three to five years, ; on real estate with no fee ; 24 South Clinton-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND ; and small sums (and less than ; years; ($5,000 for one year) for ; purposes, made by BAIRD & ; Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $2,000 ; by H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), ; Clark-st.

LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS ; Boards. JULIUS WHITE, Room ; Clark-st.

LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS IN ; and upwards, by J. F. NICHOLS ; Canal-st.

LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES- ; $1,000 to $100,000, and every ; of South Clinton and 431 Wabash.

LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE ; entrance and Trust Co. Bank, No.

LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT ; small sums, on city property LOU- ; Metropolitan Block, 91 Wabash-av.

LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES- ; of $1,000 and upwards Commis- ; BUTLER, 67 Wabash-av., Room 10,

LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT FROM ; to one year or longer time; good se- ; H. LOWY, 31 Wabash-av.

MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS ; on long or short time, on good city ; SHELDON & WATERMAN, ; Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UP- ; proved city real estate only. ; LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West

LOANS CERTIFICATES AND ; Short-st. Money loaned on collat- ; 1, No. 46 South Desplaines st.

WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, SE- ; ; Chicago real estate. Address ; SHELDON, No. 360 West Mad-

LOAN—$2, $3 OR $5 DAYS ON ; and commercial paper. HART & ; Jefferson-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE 2 TO 40 HORSE ; 2 and 3 Horse; circular saw- ; planing mills, corn sheliers, belt- ; etc. DEAN, 76 South Canal-st.

SECRETARY AND PORTABLE EN- ; Lowmills and flour mills, Nyaux ; ; also 2d South Canal-st. F. W.

ENGINES & CO., OFFICE 12 AND 13 ; Block, 92 Manufacture Stationary and ; of all sizes. Engines, new Mills, ; Machinery. Send for illustrated

ENGINES, ALL SIZES OF STORTEVANT'S ; ; also stationary engines, saw ; mills, stave, heading and shingle ; lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks ; cocks, shafting, pulleys, hangers, ; gearing, screw cutting, tempering, ; cut-off, variable cutting, rubbing, ; rotary wheels, wood-turning lathes, ; counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, ; belts, collars, cracker machine and ; of stock consists of a full assort- ; Send for illustrated catalogue. ; MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 37 and

NEW BOILERS OF 40-HORSE ; completed and for sale, and one 30- ; Inquire by letter or person at

STEAM ENGINE, ONE CORLISS STEAM ; 20-inch cylinder, four feet stroke; ; twenty feet diameter, weighing ; two-foot ten inch shaft. Also, two ; 36 long, five-foot shell, with fifty- ; tubes, in good order. Apply to D. ; & Co., 45 Lake-st.

Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE ; in the city of Aurora, Ill., for a store ; property is valued at $5,000. J. ; Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO ; well built brick block of three sto- ; stores, offices, and halls; paying a ; per annum. Situated in town of ; within an hour's ride of Chicago. Ap- ; SMITH & CO., 80 East Harrison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A FEW ACRES OF LAND NEAR ; Heights, for a term of years. ; Adam. D. C. STRONG, 91 Wendt-

TO LEASE—ON TYLER AND HOYNE ; ; also one lot on Ogden-av. ; Agents.

TO LEASE—ON LASALLE, NEAR WASH- ; ; time. ; TO LEASE—for 20 years, or desirable ; on Lake Park, and 25 South ; NICHOLS & CO., 23 and 25 South

TO LEASE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT— ; 20 feet on South Wabash-av., be- ; and Franklin; is offered for rent for a ; and reasonable prices. A splendid loca- ; for class of business. Inquire of ; Office. No. 444 West Twelfth-st.

Musical Instruments.

SPECIAL ; SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS NOW ; at WM. B. ; DYER'S, Established 1864. 87

NEW YORK.

Stay of Proceedings Granted in the Case of Stokes.

Serious Accident to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Tone of the Money, Stock, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES JURY.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The efforts of Graham and McKeon to demolish the Grand Jury which found the indictment against Stokes have not been rewarded with success. Judge Cardozo today charged the jury that, though some irregularities had been proved by prisoner's counsel, yet they have not occasioned defendant any prejudice or injury. The Judge said, to accept Graham's argument would invalidate every indictment yet untried found since September, 1870, which would be appalling. Stokes' counsel presented elaborately-framed exceptions, and called for the polling of the jury; but the Judge would not allow it, remarking that the record was the action of the Court, and it alone was responsible. Graham asked for 20 day's stay to prepare an error book, which was granted.

When the Court opened this morning McKeon alluded to the jeering occurring among spectators yesterday, and said he believed the room was packed with Stokes' enemies. Graham said he feared a shot from behind, and asked the Court's protection. The Sheriff stated that he had deputies distributed among the audience, and the Judge said he would do all that was necessary to preserve order.

After the proceedings had ceased a novel scene occurred. A short, stout juror, named Henry Van Holland, arose and hurriedly said: "If Your Honor please, I have something here showing the Judge a slip from a weekly paper; I'd like to show the Court. It talks about money, and I want Your Honor to read it." His wild manner and loud voice had attracted such marked attention that the whole audience rose on their feet, pressing forward to listen. While the Judge glanced over the paper, Van Holland exclaimed, in a boisterous tone: "I've put my life twice in danger of my character!" "I've met the mob," and similar ejaculations. Judge Cardozo said that there was nothing in the article reflecting upon the Judge. He passed it back to the juror, who handed it to Stokes' counsel and asked to have it read, still mumbling and shaking his head and fists. Mr. Garry, Mr. McKeon, and Judge Garvin each glanced at the article and smiled. "I think," cried the juror, leading off, "I'll never serve my country again until the jury system is broken up. Oh," he continued, raising his hands, "if I had a rich father I might be a Judge myself. The article in question asserted that money could do almost anything in cases of this kind, and that it was a pity that justice should be surrounded by so many forms. It had no reference whatever to the present jury. Order was finally restored. Van Holland muttered "We have been kept here a month, and they may as well serve a year and twelve men of dough."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

was the victim of a serious accident, on Feb. 29, at her home in Mandolin, Fla., by falling backward from a table on which she was standing to arrange a window-curtain, her head striking the sharp edge of a bedstead and her back hitting a marble-top. She was picked up insensible, but the latest accounts indicate that she is likely to recover.

CHARLES READE, THE NOVELIST,

in his speech at the farewell breakfast given to Miss Fanny Wood, the actress, on Feb. 15, said it was a consolation to know that she was going to a great and generous nation, young, unhappily, England is not just now in good books. He had been casting about to discover what on earth Englishmen could have done to provoke the hostility of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, and all he could discover was that some fellows had built ships, and some other fellows had chartered ships, and, somehow or another had been committing acts of piracy. [Laughter.] But the Americans were a generous people—a little hot-tempered, very sensitive, and sometimes pugnacious, [laughter], but still a generous people. [Cheers.] They were rather extravagant, however, in their demands, for he had been calculating, and he found that their claims upon us on the present occasion amounted to about as much as this country would sell for. [Loud laughter.] Mrs. Wood has arrived with a burlesque Company and opens on Monday night in Pocahontas.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A *World* editorial to-day says: "Though of Democratic origin, the Cincinnati Convention will be of national importance. It will embody more ability, more public experience, and more tried fidelity to the Republican cause, attested by long and distinguished service, than any gathering of the kind in many years. We have no expectation that it will decide on the nomination of General Grant, and yet, in the language of Mr. Greeley, 'it may determine who will be the next President.'"

THE HERALD ON GRANT.

The *Herald* makes a column and a half editorial-block for Grant, saying the people are for him, though not the politicians, and that "we feel profoundly convinced that Grant will have a triumph as conspicuous as was awarded to Andrew Jackson."

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RING.

The New York Erie operators, who obtained control, last fall, of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad stock, and secretly raised the capital stock of the road from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000, and were compelled to hold up, by the New York Stock Exchange enforcing the rule which requires thirty days' notice of the issue of new stock, bid up to consummate their plot. It is the Erie ring repeated.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND PARTY.

A letter from Rome says General Sherman and party arrived there on Feb. 10, and were guests at the house of United States Minister Marsh. On the next day or two he viewed Rome *incognito*, and then visited some of the studios, was presented to the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, and attended the ball of the Princess Troano in the evening. On Oct. 13 the General was presented to the Pope, obtaining at first a private interview, and afterward a public audience, at which were many Americans. General Sherman's impression of the Pontiff is said to be that he is a benevolent old gentleman, not likely to wish or do harm to any one.

FALSE PROPHETS.

The *Tribune* and *Post* to-day, by a coincidence, both tender editorial rhetoric welcoming spring, and, by another coincidence, there is to-night a blizzard snow storm, with raging January gales.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent early in the day, but less so after-ward. The rates were 7 per cent gold to 7 per cent currency, with interest at 1-32 to 1-16 per diem. Money was afterward loaned at 5 to 4 per cent on call.

THE BANK STATEMENT

shows a net loss of only $123,576 in their legal reserves, and they now hold nearly $2,500,000 above 25 per cent required by law.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull and steady.

GOLD

was firmer, the sales being at 110¼@110¾, while the leading rates were 110⅛@110⅜. The rates for gold loans were 3, 2½, 4, and 2 per cent for carrying and flat.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The market for commercial paper shows a tendency to higher rates. The best endorsed paper is quoted at 7@9%.

THE STOCK MARKET

showed considerable variety, but closed higher. Northwest common advanced to 37¼. Pacific Mail rose from 60¾ to 61¾, and Panama from 33 to 34, the general list changed but little.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was the same as yesterday, with nominal rates.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½, and Union at 81@81½ for firsts, 81¼@81⅝ for land grants, and 71@73 for incomes.

BREADSTUFFS.

The four market is weak, with a moderate inquiry, the low grades being weak and the others dull. Wheat is heavy, with unsettled prices. There is a fair milling demand and for export. Corn is inactive, with easy prices. Shippers are holding off.

OIL EXCHANGE.

The dealers in oil to-day effected preliminaries for a new Oil Exchange.

DISCHARGED.

Otis Kenney, who was arraigned to-day on the charge of attempted forgery on a prominent building house, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Kenney was, however, arrested on an old charge by order of the United States District Attorney.

TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE.

At a meeting of importers and grocers at the Board of Trade this afternoon, a Committee was appointed to petition Congress in reference to the proposed change of tariff on tea and coffee. It was suggested that although it was impossible to foresee whether these duties will be abolished, early action in regard to the matter has been promised.

INSURANCE PETITIONS.

Manhattan Insurance Company adjudicated an insolvent bankrupt, has been withdrawn by consent, the distribution of the assets being left in the hands of the Receiver, who, it said, will be able to pay 40 per cent of the Company's debts. The petition of the same person to have the New York & Yonkers Insurance Company adjudicated a bankrupt, for its failure to pay losses by the Chicago fire, was to-day put over until next Saturday.

THE SMALL-POX

has rapidly been on the increase. There was one death to-day and twenty-four during the week.

COST OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Court of Appeals in this State is shortly expected to decide whether the Court of Special Sessions, which is a criminal court, is constituted according to law. The point raised is that the Court is illegally organized, on account of the fact that it is therefore designated by the Mayor. If its unconstitutionality is decided, a large number of prisoners will be unjailed.

DEATH.

The Rev. Edward Fitzpatrick died in Brooklyn last night.

TAMMANY.

It is understood that the Tammany meeting, last night, resulted in an agreement for a new election, at which an entirely new General Committee is to be chosen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The representatives of the Irish societies, last night, formally decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a parade on Monday, March 18. The Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment will accompany the procession. The Police Commissioners have offered them an escort. Mayor Hall has consented to review the procession from the City Hall.

THE LONG ISLAND STRIKE.

There is trouble among the laborers on Long Island, in consequence of strikers threatening with violence a gang of men who refuse to join in their demand for an advance of wages.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York city banks foot up as follows: Loans, decrease, $306,468; specie, increase, $143,000; legal tenders, decrease, $1,279,500; deposits, decrease, $2,545,400; circulation, increase, $21,700.

THE STOKES CASE.

When the Stokes case opened this morning, Mr. McKeon, of the counsel for Stokes, referring to the demonstrations of spectators yesterday, when Mr. (McKeon) had announced his belief in Stokes' innocence, said a similar scene had occurred when the Erie power was on trial, in the person of Fisk, at the Yorkville Police Court. He had reason to believe that now, as then, the Court Room was packed with relations of that go-yer. He asked the Court to protect counsel against them.

Judge Cardozo said he thought he had heretofore taken the right course in the matter.

Mr. Graham said that he was informed that there was a hired gang of men employed to watch these proceedings; that they (counsel) had the name of one man on Eighth avenue who was employed to control these men in this matter. When first they went before the Prisoner's jury and were consulting on the preliminary points, there was scarcely any one in the room, and while they were interested in that conversation he had not paid any attention to the audience; but on looking up he had seen such a gang of cut throats that he sent one to the police office for a platoon of police, who had been furnished, to protect them in the Court room. He supposed it was done in the effort to dispose of Stokes these men would stand at nothing, and Stokes' counsel might receive a shot in the back intended for Stokes. These men were quite capable of shooting Stokes. Counsel had been dogged in the streets; there had been carye-dropping on their consultations; they had had to go into corners to consult in quiet. He seconded the request of his associate, Mr. McKeon.

The Judge said that he thought everything had been done for the protection of Stokes, and he would take any course to protect his counsel. No one who knew John Graham [illegible] would suspect him of any cowardice on account of his personal safety.

Mr. McKeon said he had always lived among thieves, robbers and assassins. He had no fear at all of what might happen to him in presence of the Court. He did, however, fear what might happen to counsel outside of the Court House. He knew that Dorman B. Eaton risked being assassinated. If it was necessary to remove any one of them, some means would be taken that they would ask the Court to direct the Sheriff to place half a dozen men among the audience to control them.

Judge Cardozo, after consulting with the Sheriff, said that the Sheriff told him he already had a dozen men among them.

When the Judge's decision had been given, one of the jurors, Van Holland, in a demonstrative manner, presented to the Judge a newspaper article, stating that money would do almost anything in cases of the class. To this the juror excepted. Considerable merriment was created by the remark that he never would consent to serve his country again until the jury system was broken up.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Wright, of Iowa, gave notice, to-day, that he would call up the Chicago Relief bill on Monday. He stated that he would have asked for its consideration to-day, had it not been for the slim attendance, and particularly for the absence of Senator Howe, who desired to be heard on the bill. This is the first time this Wisconsin Senator's name has been mentioned in connection with the bill.

Senator Ferry also obtained the floor, to-day, for the purpose of reading more protests from Michigan lumbermen against the passage of the bill, and, without reading the signatures, simply stated how many names were attached thereto, and the millions of feet of lumber the signers represented.

As an answer to the opposition Senators, Logan read a letter from lumbermen in Wisconsin owning 25,000 acres of timber land in that State, urging the immediate passage of the bill, on the ground that it is just.

The prospects of the final passage of the bill is now regarded as very good. Ten of the petitions presented by Ferry were on printed forms, evidently sent out from some source for circulation and return to Washington.

AN EXPLANATION.

The circulation of Chandler's speeches under Tipton's frank, Morton's under that of Schurz, Trumbull's under that of Conkling, and Frank Blair's under all the above, has been explained. It appears that a lot of speeches by the above gentlemen had accumulated, and several bags of each kind of speeches were sent out to be put in wrappers; and the persons receiving them folded them and enclosed them in wrappers, threw the whole into one pile, and then refilled the sacks from the mixture, and each Senator received an assortment, and thus, in time, their correspondents were annoyed at the character of the literature received.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDGE M'KEAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Judge McKean, of Utah, had an interview with the President today, in company with Attorney General Williams, in relation to affairs in that Territory.

THE JAPANESE INVITED TO CHURCH.

The President has invited the Japanese to visit the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow.

THE TREASURY.

The treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation, $373,625,250, and for deposits of public money, $15,689,000. The National Bank circulation outstanding at this date is $351,180,792.

CONTRADICTION.

There is no truthin the statement that William Cullen Bryant's visit to Mexico has any official significance. Our Government is not disposed to interfere in any manner with that Government, much less to offer a protectorate or meddle with the internal difficulties of that country.

REPLY TO ENGLAND.

A leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who has seen Secretary Fish's letter in reply to Earl Granville's despatch, expresses the opinion that it will not tend to allay the unfriendly feeling that exists in the British mind, growing out of the position assumed by our Government in the case submitted as Geneva, urging an international damage. He said the letter will lead to further correspondence before anything definite is known as to the course the British Government intend to pursue.

CUBA.

It appears that Roberts, the Spanish Minister, has repeatedly urged upon our Government that reciprocity of negotiating a commercial treaty with Cuba, with a view of securing better and closer commercial relations with that island. Our Government has always declined to entertain such a proposition, owing to the revolution pending the last two years.

SNOW-STORM.

The severest snow-storm known here for fifteen years has been raging for twelve hours. The snow is eight inches deep, and drifting fearfully.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Despatches from Washington represent that the reply to Earl Granville's note insists upon the submission of the question of consequential damages to the Geneva Arbitrators.

THE PRESIDENT

will visit Philadelphia, about Thursday next, to attend a wedding, and will remain two or three days.

THE JAPANESE FUND.

General Myers yesterday drew from the Treasury $16,600 of the appropriation of $50,000 recently made by Congress to pay the expenses attending the official entertainment of the Japanese Embassy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a number of memorials from lumbermen in the North west, setting forth their reason why the Chicago Relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LOGAN read a letter in favor of its passage.

Messrs. WINDOM and FERRY presented memorials for the modification of the Homestead laws.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a petition from leading bankers and merchants in San Francisco for a reform of the Civil Service.

BEAVER LAKE LANDS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to re-issue to the State of Indiana the lands known as the Beaver Reserve in Newton County, Ind., and advocated the Senate thereon.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Mr. BAYARD moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of instructions given to the District Attorney at New York relative to the prosecution of merchants of that city.

Mr. CONKLING said the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was therefore, no need to pass the resolution at present. He thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views of the resolution, and of Mr. Bayard's motives in offering it.

Mr. Bayard replied that if he had based the speech on a mere newspaper item Mr. Conkling would have been the first to call him to order. The allusion to his motives he thought unnecessary and accessarily ignorant as Mr. Conkling had no means of ascertaining them, except from his gratuitous remarks of yesterday. Besides, judging from Mr. Conkling's action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment Committee and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New York could hardly understand his (Bayard's) motives. He did not intend to comment upon the conduct of the officers who had given the instructions, but he wished to base his comments on authentic information. He had asked for it in the usual and only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 32; nays, 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole; from twenty to thirty members were present. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 2.—English papers announce the death of Henry F. Chorley, the well-known musical celebrity of London.

The London press look with much surprise upon the letter of Mr. Gladstone to the *World's* correspondent. The general opinion is that the act is one of questionable propriety; that it was neither necessary nor expedient; that it was lowering his dignity to discuss such matters with a correspondent, etc.

DUBLIN, March 2.—There was considerable excitement in Kingston, Surrey County, last night, over the sudden termination of a Republican meeting which was being held in that town. While Mr. Odger, Member of Parliament, was speaking, a party of Royalists attacked the building wherein the people had congregated, broke the windows and dispersed the meeting. The Royalists were partiolarly threatening in their demonstrations towards Mr. Odger, who was compelled to scale the wall and seek safety in flight.

ITALY.

ROME, March 2.—It is now believed that the Pope meditates departing from this city at an early day. The archives and jewelry in the Vatican are being securely packed, so as to be in readiness for removal. It is said that he will go to the city of Trent, in the Tyrol.

GREECE.

ATHENS, March 2.—The King and Queen of Denmark, who have been visiting their son, King George, of Greece, have returned to Copenhagen.

Elections for members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies occur on March 9.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 2.—Notwithstanding the Assembly refuses to except the resignation of Dr. J. Dubs as Minister of the Interior and Public Works in the Federal Council, Dr. Dubs persists in his determination to withdraw.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a decree defining to recognize old Catholic Bishops or opponents of the decree of Papal infallibility as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that negotiations in regard to a commercial treaty between France and Italy have been interrupted through Italian interference. It is also reported that the two governments deny that Prussia had had any thing to do therewith.

Others declare that France has no intention of raising a new loan immediately, and that the recent utterance of La Franc, Minister of the Interior, to that effect, gave rise to the rumor, was wrongly interpreted.

PARIS, March 2.—If General L'Admirault should resign the Governorship of Paris, probably Cissac Chanu would be his successor.

CANADA.

TORONTO, March 9.—The Lieutenant Governor to-day prorogued the Legislature. In his speech he expressed himself pleased that the Houses had resumed the control of the surplus funds. He hoped the measures taken to promote immigration would be successful, and congratulated the members on the great prosperity of the country.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 2.—Bismarck dined with the French, American, English, and Russian Ambassadors to-night.

The North German *Gazette* says the latest communication of Cardinal Antonelli to the Bishop on Strasbourg, with regard to the Concordat, in its application to Alsace and Lorraine does not alter the situation. Each party desires to have the present arrangement abrogated. It seems a new one is wanted by the Pope. The *Gazette* further says, apparently by authority, that the German Government will seek to arrange matters by legislation as favorably as possible to the interests of the Church in Alsace and Lorraine.

ILLINOIS.

Transfer of Subscriptions to Railroads—The Congressional Apportionment Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Considerable discussion was elicited upon House bill 813, authorizing the transfer of subscriptions by municipal corporations in aid of one railroad to another. Mr. Sanford arguing that the act was unconstitutional, for the reason that if an exception was made to transfer, or the road to which the donation was made failed to fulfill its contract, the subscription reverted to the people. The opposite of this argument was ably argued by Messrs. Cummings and Roberts.

Mr. Root, Chairman of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, gives notice that he shall make an effort on Wednesday or Thursday next to take up and pass House bill 737 (Congressional apportionment). Unless he is disposed of then, it will necessitate a special session. He trusts that all interested will not fail to be present.

INDIANA.

Presentation—Temperance Meeting at Princeton.

LAPORTE, Ill., March 2.—The 29th ultimo being the sixteenth recurrence of the birthday of T. D. Brewster, President of the First National Bank of Peru, his fellow-citizens availed themselves of the occasion to present him an elegant gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, as a token of their regard for the estimable sexagenarian.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night in this place to consider our new State Temperance law and the duty of our City Council to close the drinking saloons. The meeting was addressed by some of the principal men of the place. The new law was discussed and heartily indorsed. The people have been aroused by the open hostility that has been displayed by the liquor party and the organized bands that have been formed to carry on their business, in defiance of all law. Our State law is what we have long been waiting for. We demand that it is the best and surest means of relieving communities of this loathsome business, and we are ready to the front, armed for the conflict and determined to support it to the last.

OHIO.

Railroad Meeting at Cadiz—Medical College Commencement—Narrow Escape.

CADIZ, O., March 2.—A very large meeting, in the interest of the Wheeling & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, was held here this afternoon. Prominent and moneyed men of the township pledged their whole energies in aid of subscription was necessary to secure the construction of the road through this township should be raised. Several thousand dollars were subscribed, and a large amount of stock taken.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The fifty-first annual commencement exercises of the Ohio Medical College came off at the College Hall last evening. The attendance was very large. Professor James Graham, U. S. Paymaster, delivered an address, after which the ceremony of conferring degrees was performed by Hon. Flamen Ball. There were nines graduates, nearly all of them from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

TOLEDO, March 2.—While a carpenter named John Stamp was engaged at work yesterday, on the new Dayton & Michigan Elevator, the platform gave way, and he was precipitated a distance of seventy-five feet to the ground, but by clinging to a ladder, which broke the fall, he escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade—Pork Packing—Acquittal of Schwab.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The Board of Trade occupied its splendid new room, on the first floor of Linton's Building, Vine street, opposite the Burnet House, this evening. The Southern Railroad will occupy apartments in the rooms. The Board has been in existence three years, and numbers 250. Robert Mitchell was elected President to-night.

The Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce to-day made a detailed report on "Changes of pork-packing in this city from Nov. 1 to March 1, from which it appears that the aggregate net weight of hogs packed is 1,247,000,000 pounds, and the average net weight 221.36. The aggregate yield of lard, from leaf and trimmings, 155,600,000 pounds; the average yield of lard per head 25 6-10 pounds; aggregate cost, $8,000,000; average price per hundred net, $3.40 6-16; loose pork, packed, 62,000 barrels; prime mess, 2,000 barrels; rump pork, 2,400 barrels.

The trial of Peter Schwab, at Hamilton, on charge of stuffing a ballot box in October, 1870, at the above place, ended to-day with the acquittal of defendant. This decision is looked upon with interest in political circles, as it is claimed to affect the contest of L. D. Campbell's seat in Congress.

Fires.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 2.—About midnight a fire broke out in Hyde Park, destroying the Odd Fellows' Hall, Grahler's Hotel, the Hyde Park Bank and five other buildings.

BOSTON, March 2.—In South Natick, this morning, Clark's dry goods store was burned, the collection of the Historical Society were consumed, and the Elliott House and the buildings adjoining were burned. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

OSWEGO, Feb. 29.—At Sandy Creek, Shinkle & Howlett's planing-mill burned, Tuesday night, with all its contents. Insured for $5,000; loss, about $12,000 to $14,000.

TOLEDO, March 2.—A fire yesterday and last night destroyed the buildings connected with Eagle Brewery Garden, and a dry-house belonging to Inman's Garden, and a dry-house belonging to Isherwood & Smith. The loss is $4,000; insured for $2,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Phœnix Hotel, at Salisbury, Chariton County, Mo., was burned, with the greater part of its contents, on Monday night. The loss is $14,000; insured for $8,000.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 2.—Last night at about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Second Ward, destroying James Hoffman's vinegar factory, together with its contents. The loss is not ascertained, but is said to be fully covered by insurance.

HARTFORD, March 2.—The Thompson wadding mill, in Ellington, was burned last night, together with 1,000 bales of manufactured goods. Loss, $40,000; no insurance.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Falls City Sunk and Burned Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Near midnight, last night, the steamer Falls City, Captain Sprigle, bound for Green River, passed out of the mouth of the old canal, with a big freight list and 50 passengers. Just below the mouth of the new canal she came up to the J. W. Garrett and barge Rachel, which had passed through the new canal, and stopped at the bank. As the Falls City came up the proper signals were given and replied to by the Garrett, when the Garrett started out from shore and collided with the Falls City, the bow of the Rachel striking her amidship in the rear boilers, cutting into the hull and letting in the water freely. The Falls City swung round and struck her stern against the barge, injuring the wheel and engines so that she became unmanageable. The pilot blew the signal of distress repeatedly, Captain Sprowle and Captain Van Meter, the latter a passenger and part holder in the Falls City, run to the after part of the boat and shouted to the officers of the Garrett to come to their assistance. The crew, the women and children, as the boat was sinking rapidly, fled—is claimed that the officers of the Garrett must have heard the call as the boats were not then more than 50 yards apart. The Garrett, however, passed on down the river. The Falls City drifted over to Sand Island and lodged against some coal barges about 50 yards from the bank, and the passengers were taken to three barges. A number of passengers, especially ladies, escaped only in their night-clothes. The night was cold and the ground deep in snow, and despite the efforts of the officers of the Falls City, much suffering ensued. The boat sunk soon after the passengers left, careening over to the starboard, upsetting the stoves in the ladies' cabin and texas, from which she took fire and burned to the water's edge in less than half an hour. The light of the fire was seen in this city, but was supposed to be a fire in New Albany. After remaining on the bank about three hours the passengers were taken to Portland by Captain Moses Irwin, with the ferry-boat Conner, from New Albany.

The Falls City was built four years ago by the Louisville & Green River Packet Company, and cost $26,000. She was 190 tons burthen, 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold. She had three boilers, 16-inch cylinder, with 8½ feet stroke, and a full cabin. She had been recently overhauled, and Government appliances added. She was insured for $6,000 in the Louisville Underwriters. The risk was placed only last night, about 6 o'clock. The cargo was insured for about $10,000, half in Louisville companies, and half in the Cincinnati. It was worth from $50,000 to $75,000. The loss falls heavily on the owners, but they will immediately secure another boat and put her in the trade. There will probably be nothing saved from the hull. Captain Robinson (this is not a river name) says the boat was all right. An official investigation into the cause of the disaster will be held before the Local Inspector, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The flames from the burning boat spread to and destroyed two barges belonging to N. J. Digley; loss about $1,000. A negro man, named Anderson Pearson, belonging to the Falls City, is missing, and, it is feared, was lost on the burning boat. Double the amount of insurance would have been placed on the boat last night, but the insurance offices were closed.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The very low barometer off the New Jersey coast will continue moving northeastwardly during the night, with a rising barometer over the Southern Atlantic States. Cloudiness, diminishing northwesterly and westerly winds and clearing weather. The falling barometer of the New England States to-night will be succeeded on Sunday by a rising barometer, with clearing weather, and northwesterly to westerly winds, the latter diminishing in force. Falling barometer and rising temperature and winds, backing to southerly, with probably threatening weather, will prevail over the Western Gulf states during this night, and extend eastward over the east ward Gulf States, on Sunday. Increased cloudiness and probably threatening weather from the Ohio Valley northward over the upper lake region; rising barometer and northwesterly winds will extend westward over the Northwest during the night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts this evening, except, possibly, for New Jersey northeastward.

The same proposition was overwhelmingly defeated as a part of the Constitution. The resolution is of no binding effect on, and worthless with, the Legislature. Cannon, Mormon Apostle; Fitch, Mormon Attorney, and Fuller, Jack Mormon, were appointed delegates to carry the Constitution to Congress. Not one enjoys the slightest confidence of the loyal portion of the population. The Convention adjourns to-night.

Union Pacific trains are running irregularly, in consequence of snow.

MISSOURI.

Catholic Appointment—Suit for Damages—St. Patrick's Day.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The Very Rev. Father Ryan, of St. John's Church, of this city, has been appointed co-Adjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, and will be consecrated as such at

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 36 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

RESIDENCES

Warren-av., 12 rooms, modern improvements, $1,500 cash, balance $100 per month.
Warren-av., 8 room dwelling, $2,800.
Warren-av., No. 2, cottage and lot, $1,600.
Willard-place, No. 18, 11 story cottage, $2,000.
Warren-av., 2 side frontages, No. 36, $4,000, $12,000.
Parkin-av., marble fronts, Nos. 223 and 224, $12,000.
Parkin-av., brick, No. 230, $11,000.
Ashland-av., corner Park-av., residence and lot.
Ashland-av., marble fronts, Nos. 82 and 100, cheap, and long time.
Adams, near Reuben, residence, $25,000.
Seeley-av., corner Morgan, 10 feet and dwelling, $12,000.
Canal-st., north 1st existing Hamilton House lot.
Canal-st., corner of Hyde Park-av., stores and lot.
Canal-st., corner of Archer-av., stores and lot, north east corner.
Canal-st., or rer superior, 66 feet; southeast corner, Clark-st. South, 66 feet adjoining Jones School lot, with improvements.
Centre-av., 100 feet south west corner Clarton-st.
Loomis-place, two large dwellings opposite the bay marked, sentinel, 2 and 3 Loomis-place.
Desplaines-st., cottage and lot, northwest corner Taylor-st.
Throop-st., large two-story and brick basement dwelling.
Peoria-st., 270 feet south front on Park.
Erie-st., West, 82x125 feet, north front, between Robey and Hoyne.
Fifth-av., 26 feet front, south of Harrison.
Green-st., 2 brick cottages, near corner Van Buren-st.
Emery-st., 2 brick cottages, Nos. 5 and 7, corner Taylor-st.
Dearborn-st., two story front dwelling, No. 223, with eight years lease of lot.
Hartshorne-st., West, two new stores Nos. 366 and 368.
Harrison-st., two new brick residences, Nos. 366 and 371.
Halsted-st., 82x125 feet east front, between Twelfth and Taylor-sts.
Halsted-st., northeast corner 81, Clair-st., 40x100 feet.
Indiana, near No. 644, 2 story brick, $4,150.
Indiana, southeast corner Rush, 82x100 feet.
Jackson-st., near Marshfield-av., new spacious two-story and brick basement dwelling, finished in the best style. Ground nicely improved; lot 41x150 feet.
Jefferson, South, No. 134, house and lot, near Van Buren.
Lasalle, 23 feet, east front, near Chicago-av.
Lincoln-av., 96 feet, between Wisconsin and Center-sts.
Lasalle-st., near corner Twenty-eight st., two-story and brick dwelling, $6,000.
Morgan-st., desirable house, No. 390.
Morgan-st., two story frame, No. 392.
Morgan-st., two story and basement brick, with buildings suitable for shop in rear.
Morgan-st., near Hickory-st.
Ohio-st., 166x125, corner Market-st.
Ohio-st., 20x100, east of Franklin, $115.
Park-av., No. 30, two-story frame house and basement. Nice barn, etc.; carpets, stoves, etc., also for sale.
Park-av., No. 27, lot 40x16 to 20 feet alley.
Park-av., south west cor Clinton, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Park-av., No. 29, two-story and basement brick.
Park-av., south west cor Hoyne, 120x134.
Rockwell-st., No. 39, second door south of Nos. 1105, with buildings suitable for shop in rear.
Randolph-st. West, Nos. 122, 124, 126, and 128; splendid business property.
Randolph-st. West, Nos. 426 and 427.
Sixteenth-st., 2 cottages and lot; formerly occupied by S. James Hotel.
State-st., corner of Pearson, 47x185.
Sheridan-av., six lots at $400 each.
Sacramento-av., six lots near Douglas Park, $450 each.
Second-st., between Wood and Lincoln; $800.
Taylor-st., between Paulina and Wood, 74x129.
Throop-st., two elegant marble front houses south of Van Buren.
Superior-st., northeast corner Kingsbury.
She man-st., 187 feet front, near Harrison.
Tyler-st., two-story and basement brick building, northwest corner Morgan.
Taylor-st., elegant cottages, nearly opposite Seminary of the Sacred Heart.
Twelfth-st. West, near Hoyne, 82 feet.
Van Buren-st., 166 87 and 88 feet, marble front; near Ashland-av.
Wesson-st., 20x70 feet, near Chicago-av.
Wells-st., north 14 feet of near corner Superior.
Washington-av., southeast corner Robey st., 50 feet.
Washington-st. West, 50 and 51 feet, between Hoyne and Leavitt.
Wabash-av., 76x185 feet, between Douglas place and Thirty-sixth-st.
Wabash-av., 499 feet, east front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
Wabash-av., south west corner of Twenty fourth-st., 16x165 feet.
Wabash-av., Nos. 31 and 33, two 2-story dwellings.
Washington-st., West, No. 816, 2-story and brick basement dwelling.
Washington-st. West, Nos. 866; price, $4,000.
Wabash-av., 2 lots, corner Peck-court, No. 1105, with large brick barn, etc.
Wentworth-av., entire block bounded by Grove, Sixteenth, and Archer-sts, adapted to manufacturing purposes etc.
Wentworth-av., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-st., small cottage.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., SOUTH OF Washington, lot 25x100 feet, to 20-foot alley. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 36 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SACRAMENTO AND Twelfth-sts., outside fire limits and fronting Douglas Park, $600 to $1,700, easy terms. Lots on Nebraska and Bond-sts., Humboldt Park, $300 each. Lots on Sawyer-av., near curve-pike, $2 50 to $600. Corner on Halsted near Division-st., 66 feet, with two-story brick stores. Corner on West Randolph-st., near Canal, with building, $15,000. JAS. T. YOUNG, 21 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—26x110 FEET, STATE-ST., 2 YEARS' time, no money down; also those adjoining, 60 years' lease.
65x170 feet, State-st.; just south of Fifteenth-st., cheap.
120x125 feet, 3 lots, West Madison-st., corner of Calhoun.
50x132 feet, 2 Langley-av., just south of Egan-av., $75.
4 acres and 12 lots near stock Yards, cheap.
40 acres, corner of Normal and Archer-av.
80 acres, w ½ w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13.
20 acres near Hawthorne Race Track.

BASH & BAYLEY,
44 South Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW HOUSE, OF 7 rooms, with summer kitchen, closet, front, barn for four horses, and lot; water on ground. Price, $2,200, part on time. Inquire of owner, 154 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front residence on Parkav., near Union Park, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, $12,000. $2,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser.
Two 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, on Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, $6,000; $1,000 down, $1,000 in one year, $1,000 in two years, $1,000 in three years, and $1,000 in four years. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing a home, being about the amount of rent they are now paying.
Also 40 Hurlbut-st., house of 12 rooms, hot and cold water, with furnace, other modern conveniences, and good cottage house, $7,500; $2,500 cash, balance in one and two years. Apply to
Hartshorne, West, Real Estate Agent,
Room 4, Yates' Building, cor Canal and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, Rents small cash payment, balance monthly. Two houses and lots on South Side, convenient to street cars, schools, and churches; good location for business. $1,400 to $2,000. KEELER, BLOCK 49 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP—FIRST-class lot, 66x165, on Lake-st., near Lasalle-st. Lot 24x200, brick barn; also, 8-story marble front on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Apply for bargains, during long time. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,000 DOWN, DESIRABLE two-story brick house, with basement, 10, shrubbery, &c., 2 blocks west of Union Park; $7,500, with $1,000 down. Bargain. Owner must sell. Reason for selling at once. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND LONG ON TIME, 2 lots on West and South Sides, near one of the new Parks; also, 2 lots on Archer-av., near the Archer Park station. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED MAY 1 TWO STORY frame house; near Monroe-st., on Winchester-av. For particulars inquire at 151 State-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, PARK-AV., near Oakley.
Thirty feet, Park-av., near Oakley.
Fifty-three feet, vacant, Park-av., near Hoyne.
Fifty-three feet, vacant, Warren-av., near Hoyne.
Sixty feet, Madison-st., near Oakley.
Apply to GEO. H. HERSEY, 185 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT, 5 rooms, 670 Rubbard-st., $2,000; also cottage on leased lot, $1,600. Apply 709 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 239 MITCHell-st. Lots outside the fire limits, near the cars, on Halsted-av., Lincoln-av., Wentworth-av., and Sampson & Greene's addition. Also, a 1½ story cottage house, with lot and barn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
Wesson-st. and Superior-sts.
100x126 ft. corner superior and Dearborn-sts.
50x100 ft. North Dearborn, east front, near Michigan.
50x100 ft. North Dearborn, corner Chicago-av.
50x100 ft. North Dearborn-st.
25x125 ft. corner of Illinois and St. Clair-sts.
25x125 ft. corner of Illinois and Lasalle-sts.
100x100 ft. corner North Clark and Ontario-sts.
50x132 ft. Schiller-st, running from Astor to Lake.
Apply to GEO. H. HERSEY, 185 West Lake-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS ON 2 South sides, on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near the new Parks; also cheapest and most desirable accessible lots at the prices we offer them, on the South side. They are convenient to the business requirements, are one block from State-st., have side walks, and range from $400 to 800 each. Full abstracts of title, and warranty deeds given. Apply at the office of the owner, corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Lowe-av., or at the office of Mr. Jefferson at G. C. Furbush's corner of State and Thirty-ninth-sts., or during the week of H. ARNOLD & CO., Grosebaum's Bank, 16 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES.
Cottage and lot, West Madison-st., $2,000.
Cottage and lot, Park-av., $1,600.
Cottage and lot, Park-av., $1,600.
Cottage and lot, Sergeant-st., $2,000.
Cottage and lot, Park-av., $1,600.
Cottage and lot, West Van Buren-st., $1,000.
Cottage and lot, Emma-st., $1,000.
Two-room house and lot, Harrison-st., $2,500.
Two-room house and lot, Washington-st., $1,600.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. PARENT, ROOM 36, Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

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Sixty feet, Madison-st., near Oakley.
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Cottage and lot, Park-av., $1,600.
Cottage and lot, West Van Buren-st., $1,000.
Cottage and lot, Emma-st., $1,000.
Two-room house and lot, Harrison-st., $2,500.
Two-room house and lot, Washington-st., $1,600.

FOR SALE—BY EDWIN & COREY, REAL Estate Agents, 132 East Madison-st.
No. 61 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, 8 well finished rooms, $4,400.
No. 59 Honore-st., 2 story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $4,000.
No. 61 Lincoln-st., 11-story cottage, good barn; $1,600.
No. 79 Lincoln-st., 1 story cottage, 7 rooms; lot 25x125 feet; $1,600.
No. 221 Monroe-st., 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms; lot 22x100 feet; $11,000.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and brick basement house; lot 32x125 feet; $12,000.
Nos. 23 and 25 Western-av., near Adams-st., 2-story house; lot 50x125 feet; $5,000.
No. 30 Wilcox-st., 1 story house, cheap; $2,700.
No. 18 Willard-place, 11-story cottage; $3,000.
No. 285 Park-av., cottage and brick basement, 10 rooms; lot 25 feet front; $7,000.
No. 108 Park-av., cottage, 3 rooms; lot 33x132 feet; $2,300.
No. 161 South Robey-st., 2-story and brick basement, 11 rooms, good barn; $8,250.
Nos. 23 and 25 Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, barn, etc.
No. 21 Davis-st., nice cottage and lot; $3,000.
Jackson, corner Wood, 125x132 feet; $10,000.
Sangamon, corner Tyler, 100x132.
Adams, corner Reuben, 50x132.
Adams, corner Robey, 50x132.
Fulton, near Lincoln, 41x125.
Harrison, near Centre-av., 25x165.
Van Buren, corner Robey, 50x125.
VanBuren, corner Robey, 66x125.
Van Buren, near Lincoln, 66x125.
Parkav., near Oakley, 50x124.
Washington, near Oakley, 24 ft. deep.
Washington, near Oakley, 24 ft. deep.
DePeyster, near Halsted, 24x118, $75.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Madison, near Hoyne, 66 ft, no cash down.
Madison, corner Hoyne, 99x165, cheap.
Madison, near Robey, 50x125.
Madison, near Ada, 41 ft, $600.
Madison, near Lincoln, 66x198.
Madison and State, at 7, 10 years' time.
Madison, near Wood, 50x132.
Madison, near Western-av., 25 ft, cheap.
Monroe, near Wells, 84x198, long time.
Monroe, near Robey, 50 ft, investment.
Market, near Monroe, 45 ft, only $450.
Market, near Monroe, 24 ft, $1,000.
Wabash, near Madison, 66 ft., cheap.
Fourth-av., near Washington, 34 ft, $11,000.
Fourth-av., near Madison, 34 ft, 156 ft, 40 ft, 127 ft.
State, near Randolph, 66 ft ft., cheap.
State, near Randolph, 66 ft ft., cheap.
Canal, near Monroe, 82x80, good property.
Canal, near Madison, 82x100.

COTTAGES AND LOTS.

Tyler, near Throop, $1,000 to $1,500.
Washington, near Western-av., 6 rooms, $4,000.
Park-av., 6-room cottage, 30 ft, $2,200.
Park-av., 6-room cottage, 30 ft, $2,400.
Gold-st., 14 rooms, No. 22, $2,600.
Ogden-av., house 10 rooms, $4,000.
Washington-st., No. 1108, 24x126, only $2,200.
Harrison, corner Gold, 10 rooms, $4,000.

CHEAP LOTS, MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Harrison, near Hoyne, lots $1,000 each.
Harrison, near Robey, 25x124.
Mitchell, near Lasalle, 24 ft, $600.
Catherine, corner Paulina, splendid lot, $900.
Sedgwick, near Division, 24 ft, $1,400.
Taylor, near Campbell, 25 ft, $600.
Lasalle, near Centre-av., 25 ft, $600.

FOR SALE—ON SUMNEY-ST., BETWEEN ASHland-av. and Paulina-st., cottage of 6 rooms and lot, 50x132. Price, $4,000.
On Fulton-st., near Hoyne, 2-story frame house of 12 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lot 25x125 to 20 foot alley. Price, $6,500.
2-story frame of 8 rooms near above house, lot 25x125. Price $4,000.
Cottage near the above of 6 rooms. Lot 25x125. Price, $3,500.
HART & BIGGS, 80 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE COTTAGE AND LOT, ON Thirty eighth-st, near Langley, $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 676 MICHIGAN-av.
Frame house, Michigan-av., south Fourteenth-st., $11,000.
Three cottages on Burnside-st., $1,200 to $1,600.
Mechanic lien on real estate can be secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR 3 DAYS, elegant brick house on Green-st., 10 rooms, gas, water, bath, &c., all modern improvements. Owns going to Europe. Apply at once at 141 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8 ROOM COTTAGE, WITH bay windows, parlors, 3 bed rooms, kitchen and closets; lot 24x125; four blocks from the horse cars. Price, $2,800; terms, balance nearly years at 8 per cent. $1,000 cash. 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 24 SHELDON-st., near Union Park; price $10,000. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY RESIDENCE, 403 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 66x180 feet to 20 foot alley; house 41x36 feet, with wing 18 x24, with 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. For price and terms inquire of JAMES M. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—SPLENDID TWO story and brick basement house and 50 feet of ground, Ashland-av., near Union Park. Must be a bargain. If sold this week. Call on J. B. CHAMBERS, 95 West Randolph-st., from 12 to 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY frame house and out building, on corner; fronts east and south. Apply to owner on premises, 858 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE WITH ALL MODERN improvements, on corner of Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st. JAMES H. LILBERT, 75 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 391 Warren-av. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for small house and lot, southwest part of the city. Apply to owner on premises, 267 Parkav.; only $5,000; easy payments.

267 Catharine-st., house and lot, 24x124; $2,000.
Rockwell-st., house and lot, Kvogt-st., $2,000.
Marshfield-av., near Jackson, new cheap house in the best style. Ground nicely improved; lot 41x150 feet; $6,500; $1,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.
Jefferson, South, No. 134, house and lot, near Van Buren.
Lasalle, 23 feet, east front, near Chicago-av.
Lincoln-av., 96 feet, between Wisconsin and Center-sts.
Lasalle-st., near corner Twenty-eight st., two-story and brick dwelling, $6,000.
Morgan-st., desirable house, No. 390.
Morgan-st., two story frame, No. 392.
Morgan-st., two story and basement brick, with buildings suitable for shop in rear.
Morgan-st., near Hickory-st.
Ohio-st., 166x125, corner Market-st.
Ohio-st., 20x100, east of Franklin, $115.
Park-av., No. 30, two-story frame house and basement. Nice barn, etc.; carpets, stoves, etc., also for sale.
Park-av., No. 27, lot 40x16 to 20 foot alley.
Park-av., south west cor Clinton, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Park-av., No. 29, two-story and basement brick.
Park-av., south west cor Hoyne, 120x134.
Rockwell-st., No. 39, second door south of Nos. 1105, with buildings suitable for shop in rear.
Randolph-st. West, Nos. 122, 124, 126, and 128; splendid business property.
Randolph-st. West, Nos. 426 and 427.
Sixteenth-st., 2 cottages and lot; formerly occupied by S. James Hotel.
State-st., corner of Pearson, 47x185.
Sheridan-av., six lots at $400 each.
Sacramento-av., six lots near Douglas Park, $450 each.
Second-st., between Wood and Lincoln; $800.
Taylor-st., between Paulina and Wood, 74x129.
Throop-st., two elegant marble front houses south of Van Buren.
Superior-st., northeast corner Kingsbury.
She man-st., 187 feet front, near Harrison.
Tyler-st., two-story and basement brick building, northwest corner Morgan.
Taylor-st., elegant cottages, nearly opposite Seminary of the Sacred Heart.
Twelfth-st. West, near Hoyne, 82 feet.
Van Buren-st., 166 87 and 88 feet, marble front; near Ashland-av.
Wesson-st., 20x70 feet, near Chicago-av.
Wells-st., north 14 feet of near corner Superior.
Washington-av., southeast corner Robey st., 50 feet.
Washington-st. West, 50 and 51 feet, between Hoyne and Leavitt.
Wabash-av., 76x185 feet, between Douglas place and Thirty-sixth-st.
Wabash-av., 499 feet, east front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
Wabash-av., south west corner of Twenty fourth-st., 16x165 feet.
Wabash-av., Nos. 31 and 33, two 2-story dwellings.
Washington-st., West, No. 816, 2-story and brick basement dwelling.
Washington-st. West, Nos. 866; price, $4,000.
Wabash-av., 2 lots, corner Peck-court, No. 1105, with large brick barn, etc.
Wentworth-av., entire block bounded by Grove, Sixteenth, and Archer-sts, adapted to manufacturing purposes etc.
Wentworth-av., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-st., small cottage.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., SOUTH OF Washington, lot 25x100 feet, to 20-foot alley. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 36 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SACRAMENTO AND Twelfth-sts., outside fire limits and fronting Douglas Park, $600 to $1,700, easy terms. Lots on Nebraska and Bond-sts., Humboldt Park, $300 each. Lots on Sawyer-av., near curve-pike, $2 50 to $600. Corner on Halsted near Division-st., 66 feet, with two-story brick stores. Corner on West Randolph-st., near Canal, with building, $15,000. JAS. T. YOUNG, 21 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—26x110 FEET, STATE-ST., 2 YEARS' time, no money down; also those adjoining, 60 years' lease.
65x170 feet, State-st.; just south of Fifteenth-st., cheap.
120x125 feet, 3 lots, West Madison-st., corner of Calhoun.
50x132 feet, 2 Langley-av., just south of Egan-av., $75.
4 acres and 12 lots near stock Yards, cheap.
40 acres, corner of Normal and Archer-av.
80 acres, w ½ w ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13.
20 acres near Hawthorne Race Track.

BASH & BAYLEY,
44 South Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW HOUSE, OF 7 rooms, with summer kitchen, closet, front, barn for four horses, and lot; water on ground. Price, $2,200, part on time. Inquire of owner, 154 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front residence on Parkav., near Union Park, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, $12,000. $2,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser.
Two 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, on Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park, $6,000; $1,000 down, $1,000 in one year, $1,000 in two years, $1,000 in three years, and $1,000 in four years. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing a home, being about the amount of rent they are now paying.
Also 40 Hurlbut-st., house of 12 rooms, hot and cold water, with furnace, other modern conveniences, and good cottage house, $7,500; $2,500 cash, balance in one and two years. Apply to
Hartshorne, West, Real Estate Agent,
Room 4, Yates' Building, cor Canal and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, Rents small cash payment, balance monthly. Two houses and lots on South Side, convenient to street cars, schools, and churches; good location for business. $1,400 to $2,000. KEELER, BLOCK 49 West Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, modern improvements, brick barn; the lot rented for five years at $2,000 a year; a

BUILDING.

The Reconstruction of Chicago Progressing Favorably.

Fifteen to Twenty Miles of Buildings Going Up in the City.

Solid and Substantial Structures---The Chamber of Commerce.

Some of the Really Handsome Buildings that are to Adorn Chicago.

List of Plans Recently Perfected by the Architects.

The last week has not witnessed the development of many new plans, but work has been actively continued upon the buildings already in progress. The weather has been most favorable for building operations, as far as the material was concerned, but in some respects uncomfortable to workmen. Builders say that as favoring firmness and permanance the present condition, and temperature of the atmosphere could not be excelled. Mortar and cement dry slowly, without freezing, and brick walls now laid will be solid as granite. The architects are still kept busy; the business being pretty evenly divided among those of long residence in the city. Lists of buildings that we have hitherto given have comprised nearly all those of consequence to be erected this spring, the plans of which have been fully decided upon. Many persons are rebuilding, however, upon old plans which they had previously, not caring to give the percentage usually allowed to architects. A large number of buildings of secondary character will also be erected the coming season from plans drawn by builders and master mechanics, who have not yet put themselves into architects. The number of miles of street to be bounded by buildings already definitely planned is variously estimated. It is not less than fifteen miles, and by some is estimated to exceed twenty miles. As regards

THE SOLIDITY OF BUILDINGS

already commenced the writer is prepared to speak most favorably. The new Chamber of Commerce, whose corner stone was laid on Friday, with some slight pretence of formality, is probably the most massive structure ever erected in the city. Like the Custom House building not excepted. It is simply a series of fire-proof vaults separated by walls of wonderful thickness and strength, and could no more be burned than the Roman Catacombs. The exterior, although not unattractive, is not particularly remarkable for beauty. The outside walls, of the Cincinnati sandstone, beautifully cut, has already up to the second floor. The stone is intended for heavy business on the South Side are all being strongly built, with heavy 20 and 24 inch exterior walls, and thick interior and party walls, laid up with the best mortar and good brick. Persons who desire to see something of the prospective permanence of new Chicago would do well to inspect some of the buildings on Water, LaSalle and State streets and Wabash and Michigan avenues, within a radius of two miles from the Court House. These buildings are in various degrees of forwardness, from the foundations, which are in many instances laid with the walls above the third and fourth stories. Beyond this limit the structures are most of them strong and permanent, although not in some respects as handsome or quite what it should be in those respects. In some broken brick have been largely used, and the walls show the rawness of youth. A three-story building belonging to Dr. Pflaum, on Clark street, near Van Buren, had to be taken down last week in consequence of the settling of the walls. Instance of some person connected with the work, had been allowed to rise from story to story our the proper vertical line. The mistake was not discovered until the walls were nearly up, when the building on the south side leaned very much like the leaning tower of Pisa. The new building of Field & Leiter, on Madison street, has not a showy exterior, but it is well put up, and has a substantial look. John V. Farwell & Co.'s new dry goods store, on Monroe street, was described at length in our last issue. The new buildings on Wabash avenue, south of Jackson street, are all well constructed, and will endure as long as any one can wish. The same is true of the buildings on State and the intersecting streets north of Chicago, that a sudden decline in the value of real estate, which may result from the mistaken policy of land-owners, or other causes have been waiting for the passage of the bill before Congress allowing a drawback on building material used in the burnt district. The passage of the bill would not thwart the plans for the restoration of Chicago, but seriously retard her recovery from the present conflagration. Many of large capital are waiting to see what the bill will be passed. The class most largely affected are, however, the men of moderate means, to whom the difference of a few hundred dollars in the cost of a structure is a matter of some moment. Chicago cannot afford to lose a building or a citizen, through short-sighted legislation, and every day that passes before the bill becomes a law is a stumbling stone in the path of her progress.

WORK ON SPECIAL BUILDINGS.

The greatest activity has been every where manifested during the past week. The Palmer Hotel is up to the second story, and is progressing rapidly. A heavy force of workmen are engaged on the Pacific Hotel, on the Quincy street side, but most of the interior basement walls are nearly up to the first floor. Workmen will this week commence upon the foundations of the Sherman House. Nothing is doing as yet upon Potter Palmer's new hotel, but work will soon be commenced and pushed rapidly forward. Bryan Block is to be extensively remodeled for Government use. Exchange Building is receiving its interior finish. Most of the partitions are up, and the plasterers are busy. Its frailty is now in a measure concealed from the eye by the finishing work. The Central bank block on Clark street, near the Court House, has its walls nearly up to the roof. Crosby's Building, on Dearborn street, is receiving its cornice stones, and several buildings in the vicinity, on Madison and Fifth avenue and Clark streets, are receiving their interior finish. Work is proceeding rapidly on all the buildings commenced in the vicinity of Lake and Water streets. Work will this week be commenced on the Boyce Block, which is to be built in all its original beauty of design. Also the Scott Block, and intended to accommodate 40 horses. It will be occupied by Mr. Dutton.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER'S CHURCH.

The same architects have nearly completed plans for Robert Laird Collier's church, to be erected at the corner of Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue. It will be Gothic in the main, with a Venetian tower at one corner. The material used will be entirely stone. The front on Chicago avenue will be divided by a handsome marble portico, supported by columns of polished granite or Quincy granite. There will be three entrances, one from each of the streets, on Twenty-third street, will be through a handsome porch, from which carriages can drive and unload their parties, thus avoiding inclemencies of storm and sun. This is intended for the convenience of ladies. There will be two towers. The interior of the church will be finished in colors in a style which has never had that style of decoration. It is not decided whether to have a chapel in the rear, or a lecture room in the church. The ladies' and gentlemen's parlors are to be in the rear of the church, with an entrance from Twenty-third street. Rooms adjoining them will be a spacious dining room. Three floors have already been prepared by Mr. Clark, all of which are elegant. The cost for the completed sacred edifice oscillates between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars.

HOSPITAL OF THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS.

Otto Matz, Dixon's Block, is preparing plans for the hospital of the Alexian Brothers, on Franklin street, between Chicago avenue and North avenue. The size of the proposed building on the ground is 72x116 feet, the last being the depth of the front. The front is to be in three divisions, a centre and two wings. The centre will be surmounted by a handsome dome. The wings will be two stories high. The chapel will occupy the second and third stories of one of the wings. The entire height of the building will be three stories high, with a French roof above a high and well-lighted basement. The basement will contain the usual domestic offices, and the upper stories sleeping rooms. The Brothers of Charity will be in the Mansard roof. Work upon the hospital will be commenced as soon as the plans can be perfected.

O. H. PLACEY.

From the office of O. H. Placey, architect, State street, we have the following list of buildings in progress or soon to commence:

John Trainer is erecting a store on State street, near Monroe, five stories high, with a heavy iron front, with 25 feet frontage and 125 feet deep, having fire-proof vaults and all other modern improvements. This will be one of the finest iron-fronts in the city.

Potter Palmer is also erecting a store on State street adjoining the above, 25 feet front by 120 feet deep. Iron front; same style as John Trainer's.

Wholesale store for John McNair, on Wabash avenue, five-stories high and basement, is also being erected of Cleveland sandstone, with heavy iron cornices, mounted with Corinthian good Pioneer, and stairway. This will be one of the finest buildings on the avenue, and an ornament to the city.

A store on North Clark street is also erected for Joyce & Cunningham, faced with light colored brick and brown stone trimmings. It will be three stories high. The work will soon be commenced.

A store is now being erected at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Wells streets, for L. A. Beebe. It will be three-stories high.

A store is also being built for S. D. Childs on Market street, three stories high, with red brick front and terra cotta trimmings.

A block of six houses is to be erected for Mrs. C. D. Beckey, on Sedgwick street, three stories high, with Mansard roof. It will be faced with light-colored brick and brown stone trimmings.

Two houses on Rhoades street for Mrs. Anderson, two stories high, will soon be commenced.

A block of five houses on North Dearborn street, two stories high, built of brick, faced with stone ashler, will soon be commenced.

All the above will be built with all modern improvements.

CARD H. GOTTIG.

From the office of Card H. Gotting, corner of Lake and Canal streets, we obtain the following details of building operations:

Mr. L. Fernon will soon commence a three-story brick store, 25x70 feet, on the southeast corner of Division and Wells streets. The fronts of the stores will be of iron and plate glass. The exterior ornaments are to be of limestone.

Mr. W. U. Johnston has nearly finished a two-story brick warehouse, 50x82½ feet, on North Clark street, near Ontario. It will be divided into two stores. Adjoining the same, and facing on Lake, is a two-story brick warehouse, 50x82½ feet, on the same street, is a building intended for mercantile purposes, erected by Samuel Johnston, and of the same general description. All the stores will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The entire cost is to be $15,000.

We have already mentioned at some length Colonel Johnson's building at the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Jacob Rehn is building, and has nearly ready for occupancy, a dwelling house at Lake View. It is two stories in height, surmounted by a mansard roof. The building is of brick, and ornamented with limestone trimmings. The size upon the ground is 40x40 feet; the cost to be $9,500. A handsome two-story brick stable is attached. Mr. Rehm will make his own gas.

George A. Misch & Brothers are building, at an estimated cost of $15,000, two handsome dwelling houses, adjoining, at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Franklin streets, to be completed about midsummer. There will be a single entrance. There will be also three gables, and three bay windows, making the external appearance of the residences very attractive.

The same parties are building a store on Washington street, between Franklin and Market, 20x80 feet on the ground, the material to be of brick, ornamented with stone, and having a galvanized iron cornice. It will be occupied in July for the manufacture of stained glass. To cost about $7,000.

Jacob Rehn and Messrs. Stasten and Yrmester are building a three-story brick block on Clark street, 25x65 feet, between Fifth and Sixth. A few months since the same parties built a block of three stores. The front will be of uniform appearance. The entire cost is to be $30,000.

Mr. Y. Busch will soon build a two-story brick store on Larrabee street, near Chicago avenue, at a cost of $3,000.

Mr. Paul Miller will soon commence the erection of a two-story brick store on North Clark street, opposite Lincoln Park, with veneled front. The size upon the ground is 20x60, in front of iron and plate glass. The second story will be faced with stone. The building is to be done in August, and will cost $2,500.

Charles Fisher has just finished a handsome frame beer saloon No 627 North Clark street, which is an ornament to the block in which it stands. It will be ornamented with a pavilion and other devices.

Mr. Edward Rietz are putting up a two-story brick building, 42x37 feet, with French roof, at the corner of Sheldon and Randolph streets. It is to be surmounted by a tower. The cost is to be $6,000.

Edward Carter is putting up a two-story brick dwelling on Division street, between State and Dearborn, the front to be ornamented with stone. The cost is to be about $12,000.

H. F. Teel is erecting a dwelling house on the same street, between Rush street and the lake.

BAUER & LOUMANTS.

Messrs. Bauer & Loumants, architects, on Randolph street, opposite the Court House, furnish us with the following information:

Myers, A. & Mayer & Co. are to erect a building to be used for retail purposes and for offices. The size on the ground is 50x100 feet, the height four stories, and the material of the front gray sand stone.

Judge Tree is about to erect several stores on South Clark street near Harrison, also several on Wells and Sedgwick.

Mr Henry Shoekopf is about erecting a fine, substantial building on Randolph, near Franklin, five stories high above a high basement. The material to be used is gray sandstone. The size of the building is to be four stories above, a high basement.

Mr. Henry W. King will rebuild a fine residence on the corner of Huron and Rush streets. The plans are already prepared and will be both elegant and comfortable; it will be very unique in its exterior appearance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheelock & Thomas have completed the plans for a handsome new building, to be erected by John Woodbridge, near the corner of Franklin and Randolph. The size on the ground is 40x80 feet, and the height four stories. The front will be of gray sandstone, the first story of iron and plate glass. The store will be deeply recessed, and the cornice will be of galvanized iron.

Work upon the foundations of the following has commenced in a short time upon the building:

William Thomas, No. 79 Lake street, has the plans for a new brick brick livery stables, to be built by Joseph Peacock, on Franklin street, on the South Side, and intended to accommodate 40 horses. It will be occupied by Mr. Dutton.

Mr. Farwell will soon build a two-story brick store on Larrabee street, near Chicago avenue, at a cost of $3,000.

Mr. Farwell will soon commence the erection of a two-story brick store on North Clark street, opposite Lincoln Park, with veneled front. The size upon the ground is 20x60, in front of iron and plate glass. The second story will be faced with stone. The building is to be done in August, and will cost $2,500.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ordination of a Catholic Clergyman.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Interesting Miscellaneous Religious Items.

CATHOLIC ORDINATION.

On Sunday last the Church of Notre Dame de Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Cote is the esteemed and zealous pastor, was the scene of one of the most beautiful ceremonies in connection with the Catholic religion, occasioned by the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. M. J. Letellier, a young gentleman of much promise and great ability. Shortly after the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Feley, Father DeBleicke preached a very impressive sermon, in which he enumerated for his young fellow-laborer, and a vast concourse of attentive hearers, a few of the many trials and tribulations to be met with by the servants of the Most High while in the discharge of their sacred duty, whether ministering to the wants of the wounded on the battle-field, or praying by the bed-side of disease-stricken mortals at home. A few days since Father Letellier was appointed to a pastorship at St. Anne, where he succeeds Father Chiniquy.

UNIVERSALIST MISSIONARY UNION.

A meeting will be held in the Murray Chapel this evening for the formation of a Missionary Union of the Chicago and other Unitarian Churches. The Committee on Plan of Organization will submit their report. Addresses may be expected from the pastors of the Chicago Universalist Churches, and from several laym en. The meeting will begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge Court. Communion services in the morning; and preaching in the evening by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett. Strangers and Michigan avenue. It will be Gothic in the main, with a Venetian tower at one corner. The material used will be entirely stone. The front on Chicago avenue will be divided by a handsome marble portico, supported by columns of polished granite or Quincy granite. There will be three entrances, one from each of the streets, on Twenty-third street, will be through a handsome porch, from which carriages can drive and unload their parties, thus avoiding inclemencies of storm and sun. This is intended for the convenience of ladies. There will be two towers. The interior of the church will be finished in colors in a style which has never had that style of decoration. It is not decided whether to have a chapel in the rear, or a lecture room in the church. The ladies' and gentlemen's parlors are to be in the rear of the church, with an entrance from Twenty-third street. Rooms adjoining them will be a spacious dining room. Three floors have already been prepared by Mr. Clark, all of which are elegant. The cost for the completed sacred edifice oscillates between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars.

—Rev. Dr. Patton will preach in the morning and evening.

—Rev. Dr. Goodwin, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. E. F. Goodwin, D.D.

—New England Church, Ohio street, between Cass and State streets. Preaching in the morning. Sabbath-school and favorable report by the pastor, Rev. J. Church, Rev. Dr. Cracraft, pastor. Services morning and evening.

METHODIST.

—Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Wabash avenue and Peoria streets. Services morning and evening; the latter with choral service. Seats free. In the evening the Bishop of Illinois will continue the course of sermons on the "Intermediate State," the subject: "The Intermediate State not Purgatory."

—Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, Rev. Clinton Locke Cheney, D. D., rector. Services as usual. Evening sermon to young men.

—Trinity Church, corner Warren avenue near Western Avenue. Rev. A. W. Snyder, rector. Services as usual.

—Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Rev. John Wilkinson, rector. Services as usual.

—St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson street between Taylor and Twelfth streets. Rev. M. Chase. Will officiate at the usual hours.

—St. John's Church. Rev. H. N. Powers. D. D., rector. Services in the Union Park Congregational Church, Ashland avenue and Lake street.

—Trinity Church, Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services, morning and evening, in Central Hall. Seats free. Evening sermon to young men. Subject: "The Skeptic's Dream of Salvation by Sincerity."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church. The usual services will be conducted by Professor Joseph Haven, morning and evening.

—Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop Street. Preaching at the usual hours by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Fraser.

—Thirty-first Street Church. Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, will preach morning and evening.

—Ninth Church. Rev. Dr. Lord will preach morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, south of Twenty-third street, Jesse B Thomas, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10:30, sharp. Sermon, "The Eternal Life." Evening service at 7:30, prompt. Sermon, "Not to destroy, but to save." At the evening service the choir, under the direction of G. O. Hollenbeck, organist, will sing the sacred quartette, the "Tender Shades of Night." Strangers are cordially invited to attend. It is requested that the congregation will be in their seats promptly, so that the services may not be disturbed.

—Professor D. S. Heffron will preach in the morning at the Free Baptist Church, corner of West Jackson and Loomis streets.

—Union Park Church, corner Washington and Paulina streets. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Evening subject, "The Boy who was Well Off and Didn't Know It."

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Rev. O. A. Bellows, pastor. Services in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, lectures in the evening on "Getting Riches."

—Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Rev. R. L. Collier will preach in the morning, and Rev. O. A. Staples in the evening. Sabbath-school at 12:30 p. m. Evening subject, "The Boy who was Well Off and Didn't Know It."

—Fourth Church (Murray Chapel). Rev. Robert Collyer preaches at 3 p. m. No morning service.

METHODIST.

—Centenary Church, on Monroe near Morgan street. Rev. C. H. Fowler will preach morning and evening.

—Grant Place Church. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Boring.

—Rev. S. McChesney will preach at the New Trinity Church, Indiana avenue near Twenty-fourth street, morning and evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church Society worship in the Jewish synagogue, corner of Peck Court and Wabash avenue. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Ryder, will officiate at the morning and evening services.

—Rev. G. L. Demmie will preach in the morning at the Church at the Redeemer. No evening service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Religious services will be held regularly every Sunday morning and evening in the chapel of the Chicago University, on Douglas place. Rev. Dr. Lhur Mitchell preaches this morning, and Rev. Prof. Swing in the evening.

—Advent Christian Chapel, an Green street, near Madison. Rev. F. Burr preaches morning and evening; also at 3 p. m. in the church corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street.

—A lecture will be delivered by J. M. Stephenson on the "Signs of the Times" this evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey street.

—Indiana Avenue Christian Church, corner of Twenty fifth street. O. A. Burgess, pastor. Services as usual. Evening subject, the "Fall of Babylon."

—Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. A. X. Shoemaker.

—Wabash Avenue Synagogue, corner of Peck court. Rev. Dr. Hechheimer, of Louisville, Ky., will preach morning and evening by request.

—A prayer meeting, conducted by the Yokefellows, will be held in the Y. M. C. A. library building, 97 West Randolph street, this evening. All are invited.

—The same parties are building a store on Washington street, between Franklin and Market, 20x80 feet on the ground, the material to be of brick, ornamented with stone, and having a galvanized iron cornice. It will be occupied in July for the manufacture of stained glass. To cost about $7,000.

Jacob Rehn and Messrs. Stasten and Yrmester are building a three-story brick block on Clark street, between Fifth and Sixth. A few months since the same parties built a block of three stores. The front will be of uniform appearance. The entire cost is to be $30,000.

Messrs. Jones & Brandt are building a brewery, malt house, and ice house on Cedar street, all of brick. The malt house and ice house will have a continuous front, 200 feet in height. Beauty of outline is of less importance than solidity of stature, but from an aesthetic point of view, a little delay in building would be less objectionable than a disregard of external details. Our merchants are very largely men of taste, and it is believed that very few of them are so anxious to locate in the burnt district that they will consent to go into warehouses that are not a decent discredit to themselves and a disgrace to the city.

CAUSES OF DELAY.

Some building projects, very important to the welfare of the city, are delayed on account of the exaction of the owners of property on the line of the proposed streets. Many of these property owners have been waiting for the passage of the bill before Congress allowing a drawback on building material used in the burnt district. The non-passage of the bill would not thwart the plans for the restoration of Chicago, but seriously retard her recovery from the present conflagration. Many of large capital are waiting to see what the bill will be passed. The class most largely affected are, however, the men of moderate means, to whom the difference of a few hundred dollars in the cost of a structure is a matter of some moment. Chicago cannot afford to lose a building or a citizen, through short-sighted legislation, and every day that passes before the bill becomes a law is a stumbling stone in the path of her progress.

WORK ON SPECIAL BUILDINGS.

The greatest activity has been every where manifested during the past week. The Palmer Hotel is up to the second story, and is progressing rapidly. A heavy force of workmen are engaged on the Pacific Hotel, on the Quincy street side, but most of the interior basement walls are nearly up to the first floor. Workmen will this week commence upon the foundations of the Sherman House. Nothing is doing as yet upon Potter Palmer's new hotel, but work will soon be commenced and pushed rapidly forward. Bryan Block is to be extensively remodeled for Government use. Exchange Building is receiving its interior finish. Most of the partitions are up, and the plasterers are busy. Its frailty is now in a measure concealed from the eye by the finishing work. The Central bank block on Clark street, near the Court House, has its walls nearly up to the roof. Crosby's Building, on Dearborn street, is receiving its cornice stones, and several buildings in the vicinity, on Madison and Fifth avenue and Clark streets, are receiving their interior finish. Work is proceeding rapidly on all the buildings commenced in the vicinity of Lake and Water streets. Work will this week be commenced on the Boyce Block, which is to be built in all its original beauty of design. Also the Scott Block, and intended to accommodate 40 horses. It will be occupied by Mr. Dutton.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER'S CHURCH.

The same architects have nearly completed plans for Robert Laird Collier's church, to be erected at the corner of Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue. It will be Gothic in the main, with a Venetian tower at one corner. The material used will be entirely stone. The front on Chicago avenue will be divided by a handsome marble portico, supported by columns of polished granite or Quincy granite. There will be three entrances, one from each of the streets, on Twenty-third street, will be through a handsome porch, from which carriages can drive and unload their parties, thus avoiding inclemencies of storm and sun. This is intended for the convenience of ladies. There will be two towers. The interior of the church will be finished in colors in a style which has never had that style of decoration. It is not decided whether to have a chapel in the rear, or a lecture room in the church. The ladies' and gentlemen's parlors are to be in the rear of the church, with an entrance from Twenty-third street. Rooms adjoining them will be a spacious dining room. Three floors have already been prepared by Mr. Clark, all of which are elegant. The cost for the completed sacred edifice oscillates between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars.

HOSPITAL OF THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS.

Otto Matz, Dixon's Block, is preparing plans for the hospital of the Alexian Brothers, on Franklin street, between Chicago avenue and North avenue. The size of the proposed building on the ground is 72x116 feet, the last being the depth of the front. The front is to be in three divisions, a centre and two wings. The centre will be surmounted by a handsome dome. The wings will be two stories high. The chapel will occupy the second and third stories of one of the wings. The entire height of the building will be three stories high, with a French roof above a high and well-lighted basement. The basement will contain the usual domestic offices, and the upper stories sleeping rooms. The Brothers of Charity will be in the Mansard roof. Work upon the hospital will be commenced as soon as the plans can be perfected.

O. H. PLACEY.

From the office of O. H. Placey, architect, State street, we have the following list of buildings in progress or soon to commence:

John Trainer is erecting a store on State street, near Monroe, five stories high, with a heavy iron front, with 25 feet frontage and 125 feet deep, having fire-proof vaults and all other modern improvements. This will be one of the finest iron-fronts in the city.

Potter Palmer is also erecting a store on State street adjoining the above, 25 feet front by 120 feet deep. Iron front; same style as John Trainer's.

Wholesale store for John McNair, on Wabash avenue, five-stories high and basement, is also being erected of Cleveland sandstone, with heavy iron cornices, mounted with Corinthian good Pioneer, and stairway. This will be one of the finest buildings on the avenue, and an ornament to the city.

A store on North Clark street is also erected for Joyce & Cunningham, faced with light colored brick and brown stone trimmings. It will be three stories high. The work will soon be commenced.

A store is now being erected at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Wells streets, for L. A. Beebe. It will be three-stories high.

A store is also being built for S. D. Childs on Market street, three stories high, with red brick front and terra cotta trimmings.

A block of six houses is to be erected for Mrs. C. D. Beckey, on Sedgwick street, three stories high, with Mansard roof. It will be faced with light-colored brick and brown stone trimmings.

Two houses on Rhoades street for Mrs. Anderson, two stories high, will soon be commenced.

A block of five houses on North Dearborn street, two stories high, built of brick, faced with stone ashler, will soon be commenced.

All the above will be built with all modern improvements.

CARD H. GOTTIG.

From the office of Card H. Gotting, corner of Lake and Canal streets, we obtain the following details of building operations:

Mr. L. Fernon will soon commence a three-story brick store, 25x70 feet, on the southeast corner of Division and Wells streets. The fronts of the stores will be of iron and plate glass. The exterior ornaments are to be of limestone.

Mr. W. U. Johnston has nearly finished a two-story brick warehouse, 50x82½ feet, on North Clark street, near Ontario. It will be divided into two stores. Adjoining the same, and facing on Lake, is a two-story brick warehouse, 50x82½ feet, on the same street, is a building intended for mercantile purposes, erected by Samuel Johnston, and of the same general description. All the stores will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The entire cost is to be $15,000.

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KENTUCKY WHISKEYS.

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OF

S. T. SUIT & COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Home Insurance Co., New York; C. Beckwith, Chicago; Miles, Johnson & Co., Cincinnati; St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans; T. T. Wurmb, St. Louis; Bradstreet's Agencies everywhere:

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

We have bought up the greater part of the Old Kentucky Whiskeys in the world (we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867). The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date, fine old Sour Mash Whiskeys, finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskeys of real age, warranted. We set every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Elegant Decorated

DINNER SETS

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

FINE, CUT & ENGRAVED GLASSWARE

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

GLASSWARE CUT TO ORDER

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

CHINA DECORATED TO ORDER

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY OF BAND AND WHITE CHINA SOLD

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

EDWARDS' UNEQUALLED GRANITE WARE

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD AT FAIR PRICES AND THE BEST QUALITY OF GOODS GUARANTEED

At MILLER & HAVEN'S, 932 State-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Mourning Goods,

In Great Variety, at

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S

West Side Store,

328 West Madison-st.

English Bombazines,

Tamise Cloths,

Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloth,

French Alpacas, Nun's Cloth,

Crepe de Paris, Merinos,

French Bombazines,

Black Velours, Mousselines,

English Crapes, Crape Collars,

and other desirable styles

of Mourning Goods,

at reasonable prices

for first-class articles.

328 WEST MADISON-ST.

STOVES.

STOVES.

If you wish a first-class Stove, get

Magee's Advance,

Magee's Standard,

With Roasting Oven attached, or

MAGEE'S PORTABLE RANGE,

With Elevated Warming Oven.

These who wish to furnish their kitchen or dining room with first-class goods, will do well to call at or address

TILLOTSON BROS.,

Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

BRICK.

BRICKS.

Philadelphia Pressed on hand, ready for delivery. A superior quality. Call and examine samples.

70,000 Red Common, large size, on hand, ready to deliver immediately. Must be sold. Also Wisconsin and Ohio White Brick, large size.

JOSEPH M. LYONS,

105 South Clinton-st.

VENEERS.

VENEERS,

Mahogany,

RED CEDAR,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Cabinet Woods.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,

15 South Jefferson-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, visiting Cork Harbor. Tickets to or from New York sold at Liverpool, Queenstown, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondhjem, Carlscrona, Malmo, Axiwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondhjem, Carlscrona, Malmo, Axiwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Canada. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New York, or to the agents in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and all parts of the world.

Sight Drafts for $1 or upwards on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

FRANCIS C. MARTIN, Agent, 32 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

WITH SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from Germany and Scandinavia, Paris, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Bills of Exchange for sale. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued by our agents in Chicago, Illinois & Michigan Southern Railroad.

E. H. DE VERNEY, General Western Agent, 276 State-st., Chicago.

CAUTION.

CAUTION

TO

Real Estate Owners

The undersigned respectfully give notice that they will bring suits in the U. S. Courts for Damages against the OWNERS of Buildings where any Illuminating Vault Covers, Coal-Hole Covers, or Sidewalk Lights, infringing on Hyatt's Patents, are used. The law makes all persons USING infringements equally liable with those MANUFACTURING them, and we give this notice (although not legally bound to give any notice), in order that the owner may plead ignorance of the law.

If only so much as one foot of Infringing Lights is used, by whomsoever made, or under what name sold, Patents have still sue the OWNER of the building where used, in each and every case; and we would suggest to ARCHITECTS that it might be desirable to inform their clients of our determination in this matter.

We Shall Do Exactly What We Say.

BROWN BROTHERS,

226 East Monroe-st.,

Exclusive Licensees for Chicago and the Northwest under Thaddeus Hyatt's Patents.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

The Cheapest and Best LOCK-STITCH Machine ever invented.

PRICE, $40.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED.

Warranted to do all kinds of work equal to any Machine ever made. Call and examine for yourself, at

247 West Madison-st.

Corner of Sangamon, in the basement, And 1000 STATE-ST.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

County Agents Wanted.

THE IMPROVED

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SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY.

In considering the present water supply of the city, especially with reference to future contingencies, there is no need of argument to show that, although the source is boundless, the supply is inadequate, growing out of the imperfections of the means of distributing it. The late severe calamity through which the city has passed gives additional importance to this deficiency of water, and suggests the pressing necessity of applying some remedy; and this necessity is of a two-fold character: first, that we may provide against the recurrence of such a calamity in future, and, second, that we may have a sufficient supply of water for ordinary use, which is not the case under our present high-service system.

A little pamphlet before us, prepared by Mr. F. C. Whitehouse, assisted by Mr. George C. Morgan and Mr. Zimmerman, civil engineers of this city, presents the outline of a plan for supplying the city with an unlimited quantity of pure water, which, it seems to us, is exactly calculated to remedy the deficiency complained of, and, as such, deserves the careful consideration of the Common Council in its action with reference to this important question of water supply. The plan suggested by Mr. Whitehouse is to withdraw the large consumers and city consumption from the present water-works, and, leaving that as a high-service for the supply of hotels and dwelling-houses,—which now cannot obtain a supply at all in the upper stories, except by extra pumping, which is impractical, in dwellings at least,—to introduce a low-service system, by which an unlimited supply can be obtained at a comparatively small outlay for construction, and low rates for use. To supply this low-service water, it is proposed to lay pipes slightly below the level of the lake, along the principal avenues, with connecting pipes on the transverse streets, and with a sufficient fall to overcome friction. The water of the lake would thus underlie our city, and any amount of it could thus be taken at trifling expense for basements in hotels, breweries, manufactories, and other large establishments, while the withdrawal of this immense basement consumption from the high-service supply would afford an ample quantity for dwellings in all parts of the city, and render the present works adequate for years to come.

The advantages of this system are apparent on the face. As a matter of cost, one class of consumers, who want water for manufacturing purposes, at an elevation, say, of 16 feet, are paying charges for a head of 138 feet, and if they supply their own head by means of a stationary engine are nevertheless taxed for what does not profit them at all; while still another class, the householders, are paying rates for water which they cannot get at all in their upper stories a large part of the year. The supply would be boundless and never-failing, and the consumer could give to the water thus furnished such head as he might require. No disaster to the water works could affect it, and the only contingency, in fact, which could disturb the supply would be the reversal of Nature's law, that water seeks its own level. The lake itself would be virtually brought under the city, and would as promptly honor the drafts made upon it as if they were presented from the end of the North Pier. It is still another advantage that such a system would interpose a very effective barrier to another great conflagration, which, in view of the withdrawal of some insurance companies, and the exorbitant premiums of those who remain, is a most important item to be considered. In addition to these advantages, the system is cheap and practicable, and harmonizes in every way with our existing water works. No expense but the first cost would be entailed, and that would not involve but a moderate outlay.

It is inevitable that the present system must in some way be made more adequate, or, with the rapid growth of the city, there will soon be a water famine. To extend the present system so as to make it sufficient for the supply of the city would involve an expense of between two and three millions of dollars, and then the supply would only be adequate for present needs. In regard to the expenses of the low-service system we have been furnished with some estimates. The cost of supplying and laying cast-iron pipe of, say, 36 inches, in round numbers, would be about $96,000 per mile, while the smaller sizes, 24, 20, and 16 inches, would reduce rapidly in cost. The city would lay four miles of the 36-inch pipe, three miles of the 24-inch, three miles of the 20-inch, and three miles of the 16-inch—thirteen miles of pipe—for about $870,000, while a third of this sum would furnish a certain test of the scheme and a renumerative investment to the city. For example, the water-tax of a hotel the size of the Pacific is about $9,000 per annum. Suppose a pipe were laid to the tunnel, and that the Pacific, the Sherman, and other hotels on the line were allowed to connect and draw freely, would not the tax on such a supply, if carried out in only a few isolated cases, be remunerative, while the city would have a full, gratuitous supply at any point where the pipe was laid?

In view of the pressing importance of water-supply, and the apparent feasibility of the plan to improve it suggested by Mr. Whitehouse, we trust that the Council will invite a full presentation of this system. Experienced engineers have examined it, and pronounced it practicable, and it, therefore, is deserving of at least full consideration before we expend millions of dollars upon works which, at best, can only supply present needs.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Eminent Domain bill prepared by Mr. Nelson, which has just passed the House of Representatives at Springfield, provides that when private property is taken or damaged for public use just compensation shall be made therefor, to be determined by a jury in the manner declared in the act. It then proceeds to give the machinery, which is not in all respects as perfect as that in the Senate bill. This bill applies to the taking of land for all purposes, by railroads for their municipalities for the ...ic buildings, or for the ... It does not, however, ... which the municipality ...ay with which it pays for ..., and the friends contend ...e Constitution says that ... contain more than one ... that it would be ... ...ut in the same act the ...r to take ... the ... private property for ... the grant of power to raise ... by general or special taxation. The right to raise by special taxation of contiguous property the money to pay for opening a street may be conferred in a City Incorporation bill, or in a separate bill giving all cities that power. If Nelson's Eminent Domain bill were to pass, and there were to be no further legislation, the City of Chicago in old pay for opening streets only by a general tax. There is before the General Assembly a bill to allow cities to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise.

Practically, Nelson's bill is about equivalent to re-enacting the old law of 1852, with a jury in it, and it is very likely that under it the Supreme Court will decide, as they recently did in a case arising under that old law, that a person must be paid in full for his land, and that then, if he claims damages on account of the construction and use of the improvement, the defendant can plead as an offset any benefits which may have accrued to the land from the construction of the improvement. This applies mainly to railroads; but, if a street were to be opened through a man's land in this city, it would probably be held, in the absence of further legislation, that he was entitled to receive its full value, and could not be paid, in part or in whole, by the special benefits accruing to the remainder of his property.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The opposition to the ordinance regulating the laying of railway tracks on streets, and prescribing the routes by which such roads may enter the city, propose, we understand, to insist on amending that ordinance by requiring that railway companies shall pay all damages before they shall occupy the streets. This is impossible. The railway company will have to pay for all land and other property it may take and, in addition, it will have to pay for whatever injury it may cause to private property by reason of its occupancy of the street and the crossings with its track and trains, when ascertained. The law provides (or will provide when passed) the means whereby the amount to be paid in each of these cases shall be ascertained. For private property taken by the railroad company the law provides the form of condemnation, valuation, and payment. But the question of damages is quite another matter. "Damage" to property is an injury resulting from an act already committed. It cannot be claimed that property fronting on a street has been injured by a railroad not yet constructed, and a claim for damages which may be sustained in case a railroad track be laid down on that street has no judicial foundation. Before any claim for damages can be presented, the injury complained of must be committed. When that injury has been sustained, then, and not until then, can the sufferers claim compensation.

The measure of damages is a question of law and of fact to be determined by a Court and jury. The Common Council cannot require damages to be paid where no injury is inflicted, nor can it release the railroads from liability to the persons injured. As the measure of damages is to be ascertained in each case upon its own facts by the verdict of a jury, those who may be injured will have the opportunity of presenting their case as it is, and not as an imaginary one.

The Aldermen, and others who so far disregard law and common sense as to tell property-owners they have the right to be paid damages resulting from laying the track before the track is laid, are doing their constituents an injury, and accomplishing no good. Railroads must come into the city; the best policy is to have them come in upon as few routes as possible, doing the least damage, and giving security to property on the other streets. For the damage that is done compensation must be made, and that is the end of the matter.

COOK COUNTY BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is the condition of some of the more important bills now before the General Assembly concerning Cook County:

The Fees and Salaries bill, which fixes the pay of the county officers of Cook County, the fees in its Courts, the compensation of jurors and witnesses, etc., has passed the House, and has been reported back from the Senate Committee on Fees, with slight amendments. It will be discussed in the Senate this week.

The House Eminent Domain bill has been sent to the Senate, and will be considered in Committee this week.

The bill for the reassessment of Cook County has become a law.

The Senate bill for the condemnation of Quincy street has been read the first time in the House.

The Senate bill for the collection of revenue in cities has been reported back from the Committee on Revenue of the House, with amendments, and will come up early this week.

The Free Library bill requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Mayor's bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and will pass this week.

The bill fixing fees for recording deeds in Cook County has been signed by the Governor. It is an emergency bill.

The Senate City Incorporation bill has been reported back from the House Committee on Municipal Affairs, with amendments, and is made the special order for Tuesday.

The Bribery bill, by which it is hoped to convict Aldermen, is in the Committee of the Whole in the House.

The Penitentiary Creditors' bill has been passed, but the money will not be paid till July.

Greenebaum's Credit Foncier bill (passed by the House) is a special order for Wednesday in the Senate.

The Burnt Records bill has been ordered to a third reading in the House, and will be acted on this week.

The Senate bill for a reassessment in the town of Winnetka is still in the House.

The Senate bill to reduce the pay of the Judges of Cook County has been ordered to a third reading.

The House bill to transfer the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School is on its third reading in the Senate, as amended.

Mr. Dore's bill to allow foreign companies to insure in Illinois, if they have made a deposit in any other State, is yet in the House Insurance Committee.

GETTING RICH IN CORPORATIONS.

This is the age eminently of unrestricted associated effort. The great fortunes of England and the Continent of Europe are mainly inherited from the feudal period when they were acquired by conquest. The few that were not so inherited are generally the results of individual effort in trade (including banking) or manufacturing. The first rich men of our own country were the land-monopolists, the rise in the value of whose cheaply-bought acres founded our Knickerbocker families. Then came the Astors, Macdonough, Girard, Peter Cooper, and A. T. Stewart, who, by a peculiar combination of personal qualities, developed colossal fortunes without any aid but that which they employed and paid for, and with no capital but that which they owned or borrowed, the whole risk being sustained and the whole profit monopolized by one person.

There was the same tendency toward individualism in those old times in science, art, politics, and every other arena of power. Then we had great men. Now we have great corporations, associations, enterprises, and achievements. But the associated power has so superseded the individual that no public enterprise, from the running of the Government to the running of a railroad, depends upon a man or any set of men. Fifty years ago there was a feeling that but for DeWitt Clinton the Erie Canal would not have been built. But who was the builder of the Pacific Railroad, or the hero, on either side, of the recent war, or the author of Emancipation, or the founder of our National Banking system? A dozen names would claim precedence in answer to either question with equal merit. The records of our Courts show that every invention is discovered almost simultaneously by from three to a dozen persons, and all important business enterprises are carried forward by associations that feel their independence of any individual leader. If one man drops out, another supplies his place. Nobody is missed. The individual becomes a cog in the wheel of the corporation. At first, corporations were chiefly resorted to to shield the individuals composing them from personal risk of loss, and hence were most employed upon doubtful or financially dangerous enterprises. But, as the public confidence in their availability and power increased, they became the chief means by which the shrewd and enterprising could obtain control and dominion over the capital, skill, and labor of others. For twenty years past the key to success in business has been the tact and skill to organize and control corporations, whether for railroads, banking, warehousing, manufacturing, mining, or other purpose. For a like period the great crimes against society have been perpetrated through the unguarded condition of corporate stockholders, and the facilities which such associations afford for making robbery seem legitimate, or at least imposing by its magnitude. And, we may add, in no small degree the great fortunes have been made by the perpetration of these great crimes. Railway business, legitimately pursued, would be one of very moderate profit to its managers. The salaries are comparatively moderate to the persons who actually perform the duties, though in a few instances they become princely where the salaries of a dozen roads are concentrated upon one man. But the railway officer who speculates in the stock of his own road, bulling and bearing it by turns, or who forms a ring with associate officers to furnish it with supplies at rates of profit far above the legitimate, or who succeeds in placing upon the market large amounts of fictitious stock of roads which exist merely on paper, upon pledges which are never redeemed, or who combines with lobbyists, legislators, Judges, prostitutes, and lawyers, to pay them in fraudulently-issued stock for continuing them in power, or who levies such exactions upon the owners of mining or manufacturing property on the line of the road as render it valueless to them, and compels them to sell out to the company,—all these and many other classes of railroad swindlers spend every hour of their lives in the continuous breach of the trust reposed in them by the stockholders, and grow richer and more successful upon their knaveries every year.

The New York Assembly Committee are now investigating in the Erie case one class of these railway frauds, viz.: over-issues of stock. The capital and debt of that road have been increased within five years by $65,555,666, while the increase of the cost and equipment of the road have been only $10,594,971.19, leaving a balance of $54,960,694.81 in stock, which sold for about $20,000,000 in cash, unaccounted for. This net twenty millions of plunder, gone nobody knows where, is exclusive of all the millions made out of this road by preconcerted speculations in the rise and fall of its stocks, by rings formed among the officers to furnish the road with its rails and rolling stock at exorbitant prices, and to compel owners of other railroads and of mines and quarries to part with their property to them by a malicious use of the powers given them by this great corporation.

In all these respects it is obvious that great fortunes are being made by a system of spoliation, which is practised without fear and without reproach, because the rogues are shrewder than the legislators. Sir Matthew Hale only claimed the ability to drive an humble coach-and-six through any conceivable set of Parliament; but the late sale of the "stud" of James Fisk, Jr., proved that he could drive over fifty thousand dollars' worth of horses and carriages through all the anti-larceny laws of the State of New York.

Now that the work of purging rascality from our Legislatures, Common Councils, and railways is fairly under way, it is time to consider how the same warfare can be waged against rascality in the corporate officers who get entrusted with other people's money. To punish their crimes may be useful as an example, but is confession of society's failure to prevent them. Our first duty is to perfect the organization of corporations as to protect the stockholders against the officers who are supposed to represent them. After this has been done the work of protecting the public against both will not be so difficult.

Before the war the State of Virginia owed a very large debt, which was increased by the accumulations of unpaid interest during the war. In the meantime, the State was divided, and West Virginia was formed out of the territory of the old State. The new State is, of course, bound for its proper proportion of the debt. The time has come for some definite arrangement on this subject, but there does not seem much hope for a settlement. The Constitutional Convention of West Virginia has, by nearly a two-thirds vote, refused to put in the new Constitution any recognition of, or requirement to pay, its share of that State of the old debt. As if this were not foolish enough, the Legislature of Virginia has passed a law requiring the payment, hereafter, of interest in the State of only 2 per cent, directing the State's creditors to look to West Virginia for the other 2 per cent. Both States are in the wrong. Honesty is not only the best policy, but it is much the cheapest. By the omission to pay interest during and since the war, the debt has increased from $34,000,000 to nearly $45,000,000, and is still on the increase. The sooner the two States begin to pay at least the interest on what they owe, the better. Both States are seeking immigration; but while they have an outstanding debt, which is increasing annually by compound interest, the encouragement held out to capital and population is not very great. In time the debt will equal the taxable value of all the property in both States. In twelve years the present debt will be $90,000,000, and in twelve years more will be $180,000,000, and be still increasing at the same fearful rate.

The bill providing the machinery by which titles to land in Cook County may be judicially passed upon and placed on record has been discussed and matured, and is now on its third reading in the House. The bill as it now stands is perhaps as complete and perfect as it is possible for the Legislature to make it. The rights of minors, married women, the insane, and other persons under disability have been protected, and ample provision is made by which decrees founded upon fraud may be opened and set aside. There seems to have been every needed guard provided against wrong and injustice, and there ought to be no further opposition to the bill.

There is nothing compulsory about the proceedings authorized by this bill. Anyone satisfied with the evidence he possesses of his title is in no way required to institute any proceedings under this law. It merely affords the opportunity for those who desire to have the evidence of their title placed in a more perfect form, backed by a judicial decree, to do so. In many cases something of this kind is an absolute necessity. Property is locked up for want of the very means of perfecting evidence which this bill provides. It offers an additional security to those who make loans, and is a direct aid to those who at present have an abundance of property, and yet imperfect evidence of legal title thereto. It would be a misfortune to this city should the Legislature adjourn without passing this law.

It is difficult to lay down an absolute law about the use of money in elections. No two men seem to have precisely the same idea of the line where use ends and abuse begins. If it is wrong to spend anything whatever, music and processions and speeches are all forbidden. The band which brought beats and pats and hurrahs so profusely for Smith, will to-morrow exert itself to the utmost for Jones. The persons who, in 1866, mustered by thousands to wave torch-lights and march for hours through the fog of a November night, were most of them impelled thereto by patriotism, but their organization and equipment cost somebody a neat little sum. It is matter of report that some of the companies became lieutenants for the dance, and servants under whatever banner would buy them, so that one night they shouted for the Rail Splitter, and the next night cheered frantically as the Little Giant made from the Tremont House balcony his last speech. Speeches cost money, as every Campaign Committee knows from sad experience. Now, if we soothe the savage breast of Brown with music at so much per tune, and hire comfortable halls for Brown at so much per night, and engage eloquent orators to convince Brown at so much per speech, and spend money in getting up processions to keep up Brown's enthusiasm, and make him think that we are sure of a majority at any rate (it is amazing to see the number of persons who have such implicit faith in the divinity of the majority that they always try to vote with it), and if, on election-day, we pay men to see that these same Brown votes, to give him a ride to the polls at our expense, if need be, why, some people ask, shouldn't we buy the vote outright at the beginning, and so save much money and time by doing in a straightforward, manly, direct way what we really do now in many indirect ways? As far as all this goes, however, although we have tried to influence it, to the full extent of our power, he is under no obligation to us whatever. We may pipe to him forever, but when the dance or not depends upon his own will. When he votes, it is, if not independently, at least honestly. Both parties tried to get him. There were silver-toned stump orators and brass bands on both sides. Quite likely the greater expenditure of one faction has obtained better speeches and better music, and Brown, in yielding to them, really joins the men who have paid highest for him. The important point, however, is this: B. votes not because he thanks that the bid has been higher, but because he has been convinced. He casts his ballot in whatever way seems to his mind the best for the country, and any expenditure that leaves a man resolved to vote for the sake of his country and not for his own sake is justifiable and praiseworthy. It is evident, however, that a citizen may vote for a worthy cause from unworthy motives. Many a benefit is to be reached only by a winding road, and men, anxious to hurry on the millennium, fix their eyes on the praiseworthy end sought and push straight for it, in very decided disregard for the barriers of law and morality through which they crash. It would probably be an advantage to the township of Quincy, in Massachusetts, if it should elect officers who favored the Temperance cause, but we cannot therefore regard as judicious the offer of Mr. Henry H. Faxon, to give $5,000 to the town provided it chooses such officers. If the offer is accepted, its inhabitants would not be burdened with such heavy poor-rates, but they would not be burdened with so much self-respect. The liquor traffic might be greatly diminished, but would not the dealers learn a lesson from their foe and carry the war into the enemy's camp by raising a fund next year to bribe Quincy, individually and collectively, in their favor? Mr. Faxon would do better to use his $5,000 in educating young Quincy into a healthful abhorrence of rum. Disguise it as we may, any and every scheme that proposed to give a man money for the mere act of voting is bribery, whether he casts his ballot for purity or fraud. We are too apt to forget these unpleasant truths in this age of church-lotteries and benevolent swindles and illegal charities. It is a self-satisfying thing to say: "You must fight the Devil with fire," but if we do we must expect to burn our own fingers.

The National Capitol, that Mecca of stone-cutters who dub themselves sculptors, is threatened with a new infliction in the way of statuary. Senator Hamlin has introduced a resolution "to provide for a group of statuary to commemorate the late epoch in American history, and directing the employment of Fisk Mills, sculptor, to prepare said group after a design approved by the Joint Library Committee." If Congress is under bonds to provide jobs for the Mills family, it is due to the country that some building should be set apart where father and son may hack and pound away, and where their own store their productions without forcing their fearful and wonderful grotesqueness upon the public gaze. This practical pensioning of the Vinnie Reams and the Mills from the public purse is unjust and absurd. There are American sculptors honored and known. If we need more statues, let us leave to the States the task of encouraging home talent, and have the national work done by our artists who have won world-wide fame. But setting aside the question of the particular worker, what shall we say of this particular work? The group of statuary that will "commemorate the late epoch of American history" will commemorate a victory over no foreign enemy. We do not care to exult in marble over the defeat of the misguided men whom the war freed from their subjection to the traditions of a past age. We do not need that a group of statuary to remember the conflict. "Fisk Mills, sculptor," cannot carve the lines and curves in the stone as deeply as the results of the war have sunk into the national life. The dead past buried its dead by scores of thousands, and while their graves belt the country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande we need not try to instantly remembrance. It is the mission of the next century to weld the States together into one homogeneous mass. Another statue of the proposed marble group is driving a wedge down deep between them. When they have finally come together and we are once more a united whole, let Congress direct some great American sculptor to rear a monumental pile of bronze to commemorate that great epoch of American history when Peace shall have won her crowning victory.

The great London pageant on Tuesday last, to celebrate the recovery of the health of the Prince of Wales, while it reflected British loyalty, and, to a large extent, the personal affection of the people for the Royal Family, undoubtedly possessed a much deeper significance as a political event, and, in all probability, was inaugurated as an offset to the various republican demonstrations made of late by the reformers of the Dilke school. For this purpose, the recovery of the Prince afforded a golden opportunity, not only to testify the loyalty of the people to him, but to impress still more deeply in their hearts the political sentiment of adherence to the monarchy as their best form of Government; and to do this nothing is more effective than a grand and imposing pageant. The glitter and dazzling pomp of that one day was calculated to undo all that Dilke and his followers have done since they first commenced their anti-monarchical agitations. Looking at the pageant from this point of view, it is easy to understand the immensity of this outpouring and the accompanying pomp and grandeur instituted ostensibly in honor of a man who has, to say the least, not stood well with the English people hitherto. If the Throne is in danger at all, it is on account of the lower classes, and it was to these classes that the pageant addressed itself,—not so much for the sake of the Prince of Wales, as for the system of Government he represents.

Cable despatches announce the death of Henry F. Chorley, "the well-known musical celebrity of London." Mr. Chorley has been better known to the world as a connoisseur than as a practical musician. His acquaintance and intimacy with Mendelssohn at first gave him a musical standing. Subsequently he achieved a literary reputation, especially by his admirable critiques in the London *Athenæum*, for which he wrote many years, and by his "History of German Music," which had a large circulation at the time it was issued, and is now rare and highly prized. The lexitimate, and especially the German classical, school of music has lost an ardent defender in his decease.

PERSONAL.

Walter P. Flanders, an old and well-known citizen of Milwaukee, is suffering from a paralytic stroke, and is quite feeble.

—Professor Smith, of Dartmouth College, commenced life as a compositor.

—Charles Vail, who died in Springfield Township, Ind., last week, was the first man married in Laporte County.

—A young man walked from New Haven to Bridgeport and back, Thursday, in eight and three-quarters hours—thirty-four miles.

—Alexander Tyrrell, inventor of the well-known Tyrrell horse shoe, died last week at the Utica Insane Asylum.

—The Peshtigo *Eagle* says of Wm. B. Ogden: "The action of this gentleman since the great disaster has been of more real advantage to the village of Peshtigo and her people, than all the ample relief forwarded by a sympathizing world."

—Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., President of Carlton College, at Northfield, Minn., has just received, as a donation to the College, from a gentleman whose name is not made public, the sum of $5,000.

—A young lady of Paris, Me., has sued a prominent young man of that town for $200, as damages for wood and oil burned while paying his attentions to her.

—Horace Greeley Clack, son of William Clack, of Prairie du Chien, has received an autograph letter from Hon. Horace Greeley.

—Eli Barkume, an employe of the County Treasurer at Detroit, purchased, nine months since, a piece of land at the Grand Trunk Junction at a valuation of $5,000, paying $1,700 down. On Thursday he sold the same property for $12,000.

—Louis E. Guernsey a veteran of the war of 1812, died in the hospital at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, aged 95 years.

—Levi Davis, one of the founders of the Davenport *Gazette*, has sold his interest at the rate of $35,000 for the establishment.

—The Rev. Wm. H. Day, of Cleveland, died on Wednesday, at the Bethel Church, in the midst of his labors, which extend backward thirty-seven years.

—The Victoria *Standard* says every member of the Ministry of British Columbia is a Mason.

—The police force of Omaha comprises a Captain and twelve men, but the Council has voted to reduce the numbers to eight on April 1.

—Mark Hopkins, one of the four owners of the Central Pacific Railroad and the State of California, who is said to be even richer than Stanford, has commenced the construction of a palace in Sacramento.

—The Rev. Father Keller, of the Duluth Catholic Church, preaches in four different languages, French, German, English, and Chippewa.

—The office of light-keeper at Black, Conn., recently vacant by the death of venerable Captain S. T. Moore, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Moore, daughter of the previous incumbent, who has discharged the duties with fidelity for more than fifteen years past.

—Mrs. T. A. Plants, of Pomeroy, O., has arrived in Cincinnati to undergo the removal of an ovarian tumor weighing 156 pounds.

—The gentle Jap wears a plug with something of the same dainty grace with which a bull picks his way in a china shop.

—Miss Kate Field is spending the winter in London, where she has pleasant lodgings and entertains her many friends in a quiet, graceful way.

—Colonel Faran Stevens, Captain Hill, and Dr. Findlay, of New York, have purchased for $150,000 Campobello Island, near Eastport, Me., and will the coming spring begin the erection upon it of an immense hotel, for a summer resort.

—Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, has been elected Major General of the volunteer militia of Maine.

—A company of juveniles in Toronto have carried on a profitable business for some time by capturing dogs on the street and restoring them to the owners when liberal rewards could be obtained for so doing.

REAL ESTATE.

The Pending "Credit Foncier Bill" as a Means of Rebuilding the City.

The Tendency to Invest Savings in Real Estate.

Rebuilding on Wabash Avenue ---Vacation of Quincy Street ---Real Estate Market, Etc.

When the apocryphal offer of the Anglo-German Bank, of New York, to loan property-owners $5,000,000, was received by the Common Council last week it was accompanied by the petition of 1,300 owners of lots, that the loan be accepted. The majority of these, it is presumed, were owners of cheap lots, who wanted small sums of from $200 to possibly $2,500 to rebuild their homes.

There is now a bill (known as Mr. Vocks's) pending in the Legislature, for an act to authorize the formation of "corporations for the investment of money on real and personal property in this State," which would meet all the wants of the 1,300 petitioners much better than they could be met in any other way.

Everybody knows that the principal difficulty to be encountered in getting loans in small amounts, on the kind of real estate in the city, except the most valuable business property—is to satisfy the non-resident lender that the security is good. On a large majority of the residence property Eastern capitalists will not lend at all, because they are unacquainted with the city and know nothing about the value of the property. Loans on this class of property therefore, are confined to local-money lenders who have always got from 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

The object of the "Credit Foncier bill," as it is called, is to authorize the formation of companies who shall subscribe a capital of not less than $50,000, and whose business it will be to borrow, in large sums, of Eastern or foreign capitalists, and loan in small sums, on mortgages or trust deeds of real estate here. The security offered to the Eastern or foreign capitalist would be not only the trust deeds and mortgages of the property here, on which the company had loaned the money got from abroad, but the additional guarantee of the Company's capital. With a paid-up capital of say $500,000 any Company of respectable citizens could undoubtedly borrow large amounts of money in the Eastern States at 6 per cent, and in Europe at 5 per cent. This they could afford to lend again at from 7 to 8 per cent and, as most, 9 per cent for small sums. This kind of statuary that will "commemorate the late ness is a perfectly legitimate one and has been practiced in Europe—where there is no other—for years. The opposition to it in the Legislature is difficult to account for, except on the general score of contrariness which pervades the human race, as a proportion of that body as it does of the Common Council of Chicago.

The rates which borrowers now pay on great life insurance companies and capitalists of the Eastern States for loans of sums over $5,000 for five years are from 9 to 10 per cent. It is probable that Chicago property-owners are now paying these rates on at least $50,000,000 loans. The saving in the interest on this amount, by the introduction of such a system of borrowing as is provided for in the "Credit Foncier bill," it would be seen, would be a gain to the citizens of Chicago of about $1,000,000 per annum in interest, and would be the means of rebuilding the city more rapidly than almost any other agency.

THE INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

The subject which has occasioned more remark than perhaps any other in connection with real estate interests during the past week, has been the demand for cheap lots at prices ranging from $200 to $800 each. It was expected that the high wages paid to laborers on the new and the immense dwellings now being built about them, may have the effect of inducing many who are regularly employed to become owners of homes. Whether this will be the result remains to be seen. The fact that the wages paid to laborers are unusually high, and that an Alderman is a judicial officer, if this be correct law, then the offence must be punished only by the infliction of a fine not to exceed $500, and in no other way, or by imprisonment in the County Jail. The question is, can an Alderman, under the statute, be guilty of bribery? He is not elected that he may be punished under the terms of the statute, and that, even if this was an offence at common law, still he must be punished under the statute defining the offence. It is probable that this is buildable, and he tendered George Powell as bailor. He then claimed that the Court erred in excluding testimony on the part of the defence, going to the credibility of the witness; in the refusal to allow the defendant to show in contradiction of Goggin, that he had, in fact, offered to bribe Alderman that testimony tending to show that the witness Goggin offered to bribe Walsh, and was also an accomplice in the transaction. Next, he stated the complaint on the part of the defendant as to the nature of some of the instructions of the Court, especially one that, under the law of this case, it is not necessary to have the witness testify to the offering of bribery in order to convict a person accused of such a crime, but where the evidence of one credible witness shows guilt, it is the duty of the jury to convict, just the same as if there was more than one witness, urging that the law is otherwise, to the effect of such testimony of a single witness; but that in such case the jury should more carefully weigh the evidence given. There were other of the instructions which he had refused referred to in this same direction, and, lastly, that the verdict was against the evidence, and that Goggin was, in his testimony, thoroughly impeached by twelve witnesses.

The Court suggested that he would like to hear the prosecuting attorney upon some matters he suggested upon the first point made as to the effect of the statute in excluding the common law remedy. He understood, he understood, that it had been decided by Judge Tree, and concerning this the counsel differ. He would also like to hear the same side on the matter of refusing to give advices, presented this day in behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Sidney Smith urged that as to the first matter it had been fully argued, and decided adversely to this application, in the Glade case, and in that case the Supreme Court had passed upon this point being involved. As to the instructions, he argued that the real question before the jury was, did they believe the testimony, and as to the instructions themselves, did they, as a body, give to the jury a proper understanding of the law in the case.

Mr. Van Arman admitted that if an instruction was inapplicable to the case under the testimony, it should properly be refused; he also admitted that the real question for the jury to decide was, the credibility of Goggin,—hence was the propriety of fairly and correctly laying before the jury the law in relation to the effect of impeaching testimony. He argued especially that one instruction refused was good law, that in this case the defendant is accused of having violated an official oath as well as having done an immoral action, wherefore the jury should consider such oath as binding on his conscience, and should take it into consideration in determining the credibility or improbability of his having done an act in violation thereof. This he urged, by analogy with the law concerning perjury, was competent to be given to the jury. A long discussion followed upon the refusal of the Court to allow the defendant to show that the witness, Goggin, had put this very property out of his hands for the express purpose of defrauding the Government, because while the cross-examiner put the question, at his peril he had the right to let the witness ans to whether he was base enough to deny the truth. He laid considerable stress upon the affidavits filed in support of the present motion, as showing that he has proved himself eminently unfit for the important position which he holds.

Resolved, That the desire of this Association that the same publicity be given to these resolutions that has been given to the despatch above named.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Association adjourned to meet next Saturday at the same time and place.

FOR JOLIET AND JAIL.

Twenty-four Convicted Persons Arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday, and Sentenced to Imprisonment in the Penitentiary and East Wing.

There were in all twenty-four persons sentenced in the Criminal Court yesterday. Of that number one only was colored.

Joachim Geist convicted of the murder of his wife, Friedericka A. Bremen, by the administration of an overdose of scalding water or coffee, was sentenced in pursuance of the verdict of the jury to the Penitentiary for 18 years.

Jacob Klein, found guilty of horse stealing, was sentenced to Joliet for nine years, that being the term awarded by the jury.

Charles Burns, on four indictments for burglary, really one act of burglary, but including the larceny of four persons' property, in all valued at about $460, was sentenced for three years.

John Duffy, for the larceny of $40 worth of copper and iron from Huck's relics of the fire, was sent down for two years.

Henry Dorsey, an old man who had made a felonious assault upon a small child, Mary Habernel, under the age of 10 years, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles Williams for burglary upon a calaboose of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway, whence he attempted to carry off some clothing, was sentenced to Joliet for one year.

Edward Holloway, for burglary upon the dwelling house of James B. Fry, the only colored man of the term, was sentenced for one year.

COUNTY JAIL.

The following convicts were sentenced, to the County Jail:

John Carroll and Thomas Boyle, burglarized a barber shop; Carroll was sentenced, but his companion Boyle, a small boy, was allowed to depart with his mother, under caution.

James Duffy, Thomas Cleary and Henry Montgomery, companions in breaking into a building of Jonathan G. Fish, where was stored rope and tackle, were strongly interceded for. It was made to appear that each of them was under age, the eldest being 17 years of age, and there were parties in court who knew them, who were willing to overlook their offense, and reserve them to their employment. The Court awarded each of them three months.

D. B. Clinton, for stealing three iron plates from Walworth & Furse, was also so sentenced.

Henry Paulson, under two indictments for stealing clothing, who had once before served four months in the County Jail, was put down on each of the present charges for three months.

Henry Wilson, for shop-lifting, was also sent down for three months.

James Lee, companion of Burns, who was sent to the Penitentiary, in one of his offences, being young, was sentenced for three months.

George Wilson, for the tapping, in fall now nearly two months, was sent down for sixty days.

Albert Mason, for the larceny of a chest of tea, from the hind end of a wagon, was sentenced for thirty days, having already been in jail eleven weeks.

John Johnson, for the larceny of a ring valued at $10, was sentenced for ten days.

Albert Mason and Terry O'Donnell, for stealing two barrels of flour, received sentence for ten days each.

BRICKS.

BRICK.

Wisconsin and Michigan Brick Large and hard, ready for immediate delivery at lowest market rates. Samples at office, 54 West Randolph-st. I. H. BISSELL.

UNDISPOSED OF.

Undivided 1-8 of e ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $4,000.

Ashland av, n of Rawsons st, e f, 33 ft to alley, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $750.

The premises No. 556 Michigan av, dated March 1; consideration, $20,000.

West Randolph st, 140 ft w of Union st, n f, 20 ft to Centre Place, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $6,000.

West Randolph st, 160 ft w of Union st, n f, 20 ft to Centre Place, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $6,000.

Canal st, bet Madison and Monroe, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 3, 4, and n 3-7 of Lot 7. In Block 31, School Section Addition, being on Canal st, bet Adams and Jacksonsts, dated Nov. 20, 1871; consideration, $23,000.

Milwaukee av., between Carpenter st and Chicago av, n e front, 25 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 21 of Winchebergen's Block 1, of Assessor's s ½ of s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 17, in Lan vatter's s ½ Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ e ½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $650.

The premises Nos. 222 and 225 Ontario st, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Und ½ of und ½ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ and of s ½ s ½ n ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, (being and 1-6 of 60 acres), dated Feb 1; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 6, in Block 3, of north 74 rods of n ½ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $600.

Lot 45, in Block 3, in Prout & Colman's se ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 8, 1871; consideration, $350.

NO PARTIALITY SHOWN.

Walsh's Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

He is Then Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment and Fined $100.

Judge Farwell's Remarks.

If Saturday was disposed of in the Criminal Court (it being the last day of the February term) in the hearing of a motion for a new trial in the case of ex-Ald. James Walsh, convicted of offering to receive a bribe from William Goggin about the matter of the purchase from him of a school site in the Kinzie School District. The motion for this new trial was argued at length. The defendant first had presented in his behalf the affidavits of William Wayman, Alexander Young, and Ald. Peter Daggy, in substance that the witness, Goggin, after hearing the testimony of Mr. Young contradicting him as to the conversation between them, of which Young swore that Goggin

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

During the week there has been a steady tendency in all the principal money markets of this country toward stringency. In this market money was comparatively easy, until the settlements in the grain and provision trades at the end of the month on Thursday, created a greater activity in money, which seems to continue. The load of grain which was piled up on one set of operators on Thursday and Friday, seems to be shifting around considerably, and checks on each of one or two prominent banks to-day, ran up as high as $850,000, and on one bank up to $730,000. The great increase in the activity of money may be appreciated by the increase in the clearings during the last three days as given below, by which it will be seen that for Saturday they were more than double what they were on Thursday. For Monday, they will probably be larger still. This activity indicates, probably, that those who have held grain prices up so long have got tired, and are realizing their loads.

Another symptom of the increasing activity in money is the demand for currency, which has caused a decline in New York exchange from 50 per $1,000 discount in the middle of the week, to $1 per $1,000 discount to-day. Showing that the banks were obliged to sell exchange and call their funds home from New York to meet the demand both here and in the country for currency.

The clearings for the week were as follows:

Monday	$ 2,460,839 36
Tuesday	3,049,135.95
Wednesday	2,177,119.62
Thursday	2,677,677.62
Friday	2,971,'30 09
Saturday	4,063,563 16
Total	$16,451,'52.20
Last week	13,977,'70.81

Concurrently with the increasing activity in the money market here, the tendency toward stringency in the New York market is even more noticeable yet: The New York Tribune of the 29th comments as follows on the situation of that market and its progressing activity:

The state of the money market at this centre, since the opening of the year, has been quite unprecedented for the season. Money on call has, at no period, ranged below 5 per cent, and has for the most part been 6 per cent, or over, and higher. The last statement of the Associated Banks showed a surplus of only $1,950,650 over the amount of reserve required by law, and twenty of the banks were below the legal requirements as to reserve. Although the loans are $4,000,000 higher than a year ago, yet the specie reserve is $3,716,50 lower, and the legal tenders show a reduction of no less than $6,760, making a total diminution of $7,-000,000 in the lawful money reserve, compared with this date of 1871. The surplus over legal reserve appears as follows with the like period for a series of years:

	Excess of Reserve.
February 18, 1870	$ 5,400,000
February 17, 1871	15,800,000
February 16, 1872	26,100,000
February 19, 1870	19,800 00
February 18, 1871	23,300,000
February 17, 1872	24,350,000
February 22, 1873	1,950,000

It will be seen from this comparison that, at this date for the last six years, the surplus has been $22,000,000, or $19,50..,000 more than the present amount. The amount of legal tenders at these same periods compare as follows:

	Legal Tenders.
Feb. 24, 1872	$45,000,000
Feb. 25, 1871	51,200,000
Feb. 26, 1870	58,700,000
Feb. 26, 1869	51,000,000
Feb. 27, 1868	40,000,000
Feb. 25, 1867	33,100,000
Feb. 28, 1866	31,800,000

The average amount of legal tenders held by the banks, at this date of the last six years, has been $39,-000,000, and on one bank up to $130,000. The great increase in the activity of money may be appreciated by the increase in the clearings during the last three days as given below, by which it will be seen that for Saturday they were more than double what they were on Thursday. For Monday, they will probably be larger still. This activity indicates, probably, that those who have held grain prices up so long have got tired, and are realizing their loads.

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Another symptom of the increasing activity in money is the demand for currency, which has caused a decline in New York exchange from 50 per $1,000 discount in the middle of the week, to $1 per $1,000 discount to-day. The specie export for the week was $878,000.

Governments were steady, with only special feature.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market was stronger and higher at the close, when the best prices of the day were generally current. Northwest common was the leading feature, and advanced to 37½. Pacific mail rallied from 60¾ to 61¼. Panama rose from 210 to 214. The advance in the balance of the list was not so great as in the case of the above-mentioned stocks. The dealings were larger than usual of late on Saturday afternoon.

Sterling, 109¾.

Commercial paper:

Coupe, '81	115	Coupe '67	111¾
Coupe, '62	111¾	Coupe, '64	111
Coupe, '64	111¾	10-40s	107¼
Coupe, '65	111¾	Currency '63	114
New	110¼		

State bonds:

Missouri	94¾	Virginia, old	60
Tennessee, old	66	North Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	66	North Carolina, new	35
Virginia, 6's	61		

Stocks closed:

Canton	85¼	New Jersey Central	111¾
U. S. Telegraph	69¾	St. Paul	87
Quicksilver	30¾	St. Paul preferred	77¾
Adams Express	93¾	Wabash	46¾
Wells & Fargo Ex	73	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	68¼	Fort Wayne	94
United States Ex	48	Terre Haute	34
Pacific Mail	61¼	Terre Haute, pref	84
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	115
N. Y. Central scrip	95¾	Ill. & Southern	91¾
Erie	33¾	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Erie preferred	60	Chi., Col. & Cleve	82¾
Harlem	130¾	Chicago & Q	124¾
Harlem preferred	135	Lake Shore	93¾
Reading	114¾	Indiana Central	22¾
Hudson River	114¾	Illinois Central	133¾
Pittsburgh	90¾	Union Pacific	35¾
Northwestern	78¾	Union Pacific bonds	91¾
Northwestern pref.	91¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	113¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,731	2,031	3,681	3,145
Wheat, bu	44,150	14,960	4,642	2,330
Corn, bu	61,665	11,030	17,540	2,067
Oats, bu	19,342	9,338	2,180	609
Rye, bu	280	900	360	
Barley, bu	10,670	3,560	4,800	3,345
Grass seeds, lbs	193,185	73,073	47,583	6,050
Flax seeds, lbs	10,000	10,000		
Broom corn, lbs	30,090	79,744	300	53,380
Cured meats, lbs	207,229	27,501	1567,920	226,906
Beef, brls	45	64	155	89
Pork, brls	1,815	1,768	196	378
Lard, lbs	228,060	306,690	1902,807	178,600
Tallow, lbs	12,590	10,244	31,270	72,597
Butter, lbs	42,620	84,815		31,376
Dressed hogs, No	1,926	1,404	1,034	767
Live hogs, No	4,976	3,925	1,149	1,063
Cattle, No	1,430	994	1,515	1,572
Sheep, No	1,819	1,516	2,148	1,831
Hides, lbs	29,907	66,369	122,809	112,157
Highwines, brls	115	465	202	375
Tongues, m	162 900	30,200	1,780	18,650
Potatoes, bus	5,676	1,511	350	
Lumber, m	634	1,646	407	1,154
Shingles, m	670		639	1,353
Lath, m	108	140		219
Salt, brls			845	540

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 5,602 bu corn; 4,976 bu oats; 2,234 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 44 cars corn; 5 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 64 cars or 23,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS. March 2, 1872.	Feb. 24, '72.	March 3, '71.
Flour, brls	25,378	24,814	14,886
Wheat, bu	21,938	25,790	82,145
Corn, bu	229,662	270,940	85,676
Oats, bu	66,382	37,671	41,043
Rye, bu	7,202	10,772	7,333
Barley, bu	45,850	32,070	19,676
Dressed hogs, No	12,476	11,216	13,247
Live hogs, No	43 797	33,170	24,600
Cattle, No	10,709	9,325	9,359

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	25,930	23,803	18,092
Wheat, bu	20,190	13,172	12,883
Corn, bu	126,905	125,951	29,787
Oats, bu	55,248	51,376	12,086
Rye, bu	2,865	4,343	1,320
Barley, bu	41,450	57,832	7,762
Dress'd hogs, No	6,504	9,297	4,837
Live hogs, No	32,170	30,225	10,693
Cattle, No	5,676	4,854	1,154

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	300	576
Pork, brls	4,983	2,485
Lard, lbs	910,393	6,507,574
Meats, lbs	909,765	8,555,392

The produce markets were rather less active to-day, with few important changes in prices. Wheat was better, and oats was weak. With these exceptions the markets were steady, with the quiet feeling that usually prevails on Saturday.

Highwines were rather more active at yesterday's figures, with buyers at 85c and sellers at 89c, some holders being firmer in their views than yesterday. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 86c; 30 brls at 85½; and 100 brls at 85c.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. The bark was chartered to take 23,000 bu corn, by sail, to Buffalo, at 12½c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady. A total of 324 head was sold at $6 00 for good, $6.05 for choice, and $6.10 for extra—closing steady.

Provisions were less active, but a shade firmer, for no particular reason other than the fact that packers, parties on the short side of pork and lard, arrived simultaneously at the conclusion that the decline noted this week could not last forever, and that it was possible a sharp reaction would set in before long. Hence they bid rather freely for products, which owners held with more firmness than yesterday, there being comparatively few offering. But there was no marked advance in prices, the highest figures being those of yesterday, and the market closed weak on pork. Meats were inactive, and generally unchanged, buyers holding off as heretofore. There has been very little demand for lard this week, though shipments are still large. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $15.20; do seller April, $15 30; do seller May, $15.40@15.42½. Lard, cash or seller prime steam, $11.40@11.42½. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.70; do seller April, $8.82½; do seller May, $8.95; do seller June, $9.12½. Short ribbed middles, nominal at 8c for February. Long clear middles, nominal at 8½c for February. Dry salted meats at 6½@6¾c for shoulders; 8½@8¾c for long clear; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; 9¼@9½c for short clear. Boxed lots of the above quotations 12½c higher. Sugar cured hams, 12½@13½c. Barrel pork, Cumberlands, 16½@17c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@8c for shoulders; 9c for short rib; 10c for short clear; 11½@11¾c for sugar cured. Hogs, $6 25@6 50 for packing; $6 50@6 60 for shipping; $6 60@6 70 for extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $20.25. Only tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.15; 300 brls do at $12.20; 1,000 brls do seller April, at $12.25; 1,700 brls do at $12.30; 1,000 brls do seller May, at $12.40; 1,000 brls do at $12.45; 2,000 brls do seller June, at $12.60; 1,000 brls do at $12.65; 250 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do at $12.80; 1,700 brls do at $12.85; 1,000 brls do seller June, at $11.60. Beef hams, $20.25. Only tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.15; 300 brls do at $12.20; 1,000 brls do seller April, at $12.25; 1,700 brls do at $12.30; 1,000 brls do seller May, at $12.40; 1,000 brls do at $12.45; 2,000 brls do seller June, at $12.60; 1,000 brls do at $12.65; 250 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do at $12.80; 1,700 brls do at $12.85; 1,000 brls do seller June, at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.95; 1,000 brls do at $13; 500 brls do at $13.05; 500 brls do at $13.10; 1,000 brls do at $13.20; 1,000 brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do at $13.30; 1,000 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do at $13.40; 1,000 brls do at $13.45; 1,000 brls do at $13.50; 1,000 brls do at $13.55; 1,000 brls do at $13.60; 1,000 brls do at $13.65; 1,000 brls do at $13.70; 1,000 brls do at $13.75; 1,000 brls do at

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

John E. McDonough to Appear in "John Garth" at the Globe —The Story of the Great Drama.

Enter Oliver Boud Byron, with "Across the Continent," at the Academy of Music.

A Rich Bill by the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble Minstrels.

Various Amusements—Gleanings a Home and Abroad—What Capoul Thinks of American Institutions.

Chicago.

JOHN GARTH AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

John Boughman's last great drama, "John Garth," is to occupy the stage of the Globe Theatre this week, with the well-known and popular star, John E. McDonough, in the leading role. "John Garth" achieved a remarkable success at Wallack's Theatre, and received from the *Herald* the exceedingly high praise of being "undoubtedly the best drama that has been produced on the boards of this deservedly popular theatre." The cast of the principal characters at Wallack's embraced the following eminent members of that extraordinary company:

John Garth	Lester Wallack
Paulo Baretti	Fisher
Antonio Baretti	H. Wood
Gregory Deerham	John Gilbert
Hester Deerham	Miss Fanny Morant
Minnie Deerham	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Madame Charmante	Mrs. Gilbert

It cannot be expected that the play at the Globe will be in such powerful hands as these, but from the subjoined cast it will be seen that there will be little reason for fault-finding, so far, at least, as concerns the parts to be played by Mr. McDonough, Mr. Lingham, Miss De Bar, and Mrs. Stoneall:

John Garth	J. E. McDonough
Gregory Deerham	W. J. Cross
Paulo Baretti	M. V. Lingham
Antonio Baretti	F. C. Heward
Bartholomew	W. Trevitle
Jones	J. Johnson
Hester Deerham	Miss Rhoda De Bar
Minnie Garth	Miss Fannie Burt
Mere Charmante	Mrs. Stoneall
Marie	Miss Annie Mahon

"John Garth" is a dramatization, by Broughan, of a powerful English novel called "True to Herself." The original story, as we presume, is unfamiliar to the majority of our readers, and so we give the outlines of the drama, as copied from a New York paper:

At the opening of the drama we find John Garth returned from a long absence in South America in search of his daughter Minnie. He finds her in the fair possessions in the hands of Gregory Deerham, an enemy who, during his absence, had married and shut him out from all trace of her. Deerham is known as Minnie Deerham. He also discovers that Paulo Baretti, a fellow-passenger, has been almost forced upon, or only associated with "Mad Garth." He is an interpreter with his daughter, who has also returned to England, and his sister to detest her father's name. She believes him to be dead, and Minnie also discovers herself to be married to a man she views with horror. Garth then learns that Minnie's daughter Minnie, by Antonio Baretti, is the ward of Paulo Baretti, who is set forth from what cause is not made clear during the progress of the drama, as dead, but neither does the author of the play, Mr. Hart, deem it proper to make the son suffer for the crimes of the father, and therefore offers his hand to the hand of friendship, desiring only to be satisfied of Antonio's honesty of purpose. Paulo Baretti's character is developed in the second act, where Garth has returned, resolves to encompass his death by throwing him from a bridge which, in the evening he is to cross upon his return to the village. Gregory Deerham, resilient for the wrongs he has done Garth, has employed him to dispatch an assassin whose name he had in former years, while an attorney's clerk, employed to murder Garth. Garth, on his way toward the village to meet Garth, and in attempting to cross the bridge referred to is precipitated into the abyss below, and Antonio Baretti is accused of the murder and escapes. Being rescued by his servant, Garth is at first unwilling to see his daughter in his house, John Garth, who had not left the premises, appears, is charged by Hester Deerham with the commission of the deed, which terminates the act. At the opening of the second act we learn that Garth is on trial for the murder of Gregory Deerham, but is acquitted; but Hester Deerham, who became a convert to spiritualism, and who resorted to Garth, will not be convinced of his innocence. Garth now comes to meet Deerham, in response to a urgent request from the latter, and finds that he is in a private conversation Deerham confesses his villainies and proves the sincerity of his remorse. Garth rects Garth to take from an *escritoire* a pocket book, which Deerham believes still contains the money he stole from Garth to restore to him, and also a letter directed to Hester Deerham, which he requests may be given to her now. Deerham further assures Garth, that in view of some atonements of the wrongs he has committed, he has executed a will in favor of Minnie Garth, which will give her property valued at some $30,000, save a trifling legacy of $5,000, to the Deerhams. Garth demands the will, which is given him, and after perusing it he asks if another copy exists, and being informed in the negative, Garth burns it and thereby destroys his power, which closes the act. In the third act, Garth arranges for Minnie's marriage to Hester Deerham's son, and goes with him, but the evil counsels of Hester Deerham prevail, and the marriage is about to be averted, Garth produces the pocket-book, and after stating that it contained money and a few papers, and addressed to herself, goes forth a childless, broken-hearted man. Scarcely has he left the house when Hester Deerham recalls the story, and finds in the name learns of her brother's villainies, and discovers Garth's noble nature. The scene is changed to Paris, Minnie and they are as anxious for Garth's return as they have previously been for his harsh treatment. A messenger is at once despatched in pursuit of him, who returns with the information that the letter was handed him at a railroad station, and that he had quit train, and upon being told who it was from, at once set aside the letter, saying, "I have had enough late." Antonio Baretti has been dismissed by Minnie, who has learned that he had proposed to Hester Deerham, and he accompanies Garth out of his sight. The fourth act opens in a lodging house in Paris, where Garth is found in a dilapidated garret in a fit of sickness, where he has lain some three months, watched and nursed by Antonio, Hester and Minnie, who have been two having discovered the whereabouts of the former by an announcement of an artist, Garth's pen of Antonio, whom he has now, 5 as a noted composer. Under the garb of Sisters of Charity Hester and Minnie visit Garth and minister to his needs, unrecognized by him. Antonio again visited by his father Paulo, now a convict, who has just escaped from the galleys, where he was serving out a life sentence. He promises to leave the country, and by his ill-gotten gains leaves Minnie and Garth ample the money to enable him to do so, he peers over the transom of the adjoining room and discovers in the sick man his old enemy, John Garth. He receives the money and departs. Garth, now nearly recovered, surprises Antonio by entering the apartment fully dressed, and shortly after encounters, face to face, Hester and Minnie, and upbraids them for the deceit they have practised, and in reply to the entreaties of his daughter, who implores his love and pardon, tells her that when Hester calls attention to Minnie's declining health, the stern parent relents and enfolds his daughter in his arms, and the curtain falls upon the happy family reunited.

The programme for the usual Sunday afternoon orchestral concert at West Twelfth street Turner Hall is as follows:

1. Herwarth March	Pfeifer
2. Overture to the Queen of Spades	Zappe
3. Waltz—Artist's Life	Strauss
4. Solo—Violoncello	Mr. Clark
5. Selection	Kalliwoda
6. Polka—Die Libelle	Faust
7. Potpourri—Hunter's Life	Mansel
7. Overture to Der Freischutz	Weber
8. Waltz—Wine, Women and Song	Strauss
9. Quadrille—Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai

ANOTHER OPERA HOUSE.

Something like a year ago a chartered association was organized in Chicago, under the title of the Chicago Art and Musical Society," the objects of which were numerous and varied, including the production of operas, dramas, etc., the building of opera houses, theatres, and so on. No definite action was ever taken by the association, the chief object of which has now fallen into the hands of another set of men, who, with J. H. McVicker at their head, propose to erect a grand opera house to take the place of the one burned by fire. It will be on Dearborn street, not far from the new Government building, and probably directly opposite to the Sherman House. Messrs. Wheelock and Thomas have the plans and details under advisement.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The gentlemen and ladies of the Minerva Club, a somewhat exclusive and high-toned organization, purpose getting up a fine entertainment at the Theatre Royal, at Passy, about a mile from the centre of Paris. He had played *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, *Ruy Blas*, and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, *Ruy Blas*, and *Gerfaut*.

—Mr. Rosenthal is to manage Covent Garden Theatre during a seven months season, commencing next September. He will produce a fairy opera from his own pen, with music from Offenbach.

—Subscriptions are being collected for the purpose of building a monument to Alexandre Dumas. The Society of Dramatic Authors in France have petitioned the Prefect of the Seine to have a street named after the famous novelist and play-wright.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann made a disastrous financial failure in St. Louis last week, at the Olympic Theatre, and Wallack, at De Bar's, could boast of but little greater success. St. Louis is a fine village for theatrical people—to go away from.

—Miss Maggie Mitchell's starring season in Boston opens this evening at Boston's Theatre, New York, March 18 to April 27; Boston Theatre, April 29 to May 18; at the California Theatre, San Francisco, and through the interior of the State, from May 27 to July 6.

—The ill-manners of some of the aristocracy of Philadelphia, who were laughing and talking during a performance at the Academy of Music, the other night, were rebuked by vigorous hissing, in which the performers on the stage added the audience.

—The Rev. Dr. Mason stopped to read a theatrical placard that attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, is announced," said the worthy clergyman to his ministers of the Gospel read such things?" "Why not, sir?" said the doctor, "ministers of the Gospel have to know what the devil is about as well as other folks."

—Maggie Desmond died of starvation in a Bleecker street garret in New York last week. Her husband, George Beekett, who was with Henry Beckett, now travelling with Lydia Thompson, deserted her, and she obtained a divorce from him. Eight days ago she gave birth to twins of some fame, but after her husband's desertion took to a fast life.

—Cal Wagner's tambourine is a gift from the ladies of Mexico to the Mexican President, who presented it to him after witnessing a performance in Washington, while Juarez was living the life of the Napoleon-Maximilian dynasty. It was encircled with a wreath of diamonds and studded over with precious stones, but Cal has banished many to avoid any "ugly nightmare" on the part of light-fingered gentlemen during his tour through the West.

—The San Francisco *News Letter* is pleased with the manner in which May Howard enacts her part in "John Garth." It says: "Miss May Howard's personification of the character of *Hester Deerham* was one of the best efforts of this accomplished actress. The pride and willfulness, the deep sympathy springing from a mother's heart which struggle for mastery in *Hester Deerham*, were admirably portrayed. We have rarely seen anything finer than the closing scene of the play, in which *John Garth* detects the charitable inaccuracies of her account of expenditures in his behalf, and finally relents so far as to take his banker's cheque for the debt and himself stands along with it. The instantaneous change from the determined and half-defiant refusal of the money to her enthusiastic acceptance of the man, was a triumph of graceful art, and left a powerful impression on the audience. We look forward to obliterating the tediousness of earlier scenes in which *Hester Deerham* bore no part."

A GHASTLY CARGO.

Arrest of Two Resurrectionists, and Capture of a Wagon-Load of Disinterred Corpses. The Latter Sent to the Rear Wing to Await Trial.

A morbid curiosity to obtain a glimpse of what was revolting yesterday brought an excited crowd around the Union Street Station, their immediate object being to view five naked corpses, torn from their peaceful resting-places beneath the sod by the sacrilegious hands of professional resurrectionists. That many of the eager crowd succeeded, but regretted their success, probably, when dinner time arrived. That they were intended for some medical college is probable, and but for the vigilance of Pinkerton's police, the crowd would never have seen them.

It appears that very early yesterday morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, Officer Michael Mahoney, of Pinkerton's force, saw a wagon going east on Van Buren street, near the bridge. From the frequency with which burglaries have occurred in the city recently, orders have been issued by Allan Pinkerton to his men to examine every vehicle of a suspicious nature seen in the streets after 10 o'clock. Acting in obedience to these orders, Officer Mahoney ordered the driver of the wagon and learn its contents. It was driven by two men, who were engrossed in a whispered conversation, and did not observe the officer. The officer was thus enabled to get close up behind and put his hand into the wagon. The first thing he felt was the upper portion of a corpse, the head of a corpse. With exemplary prudence he continued to follow until the wagon reached the station-house on Harrison street, and without attracting the attention of the drivers, he communicated the discovery. They then arrested the men, who gave their names as Frank Barnett and James Hogan. When all had stopped the wagon, and rapped on a lamp post for the regular police, through whose hands the ghastly cargo would have passed in the course of delivery. Officers Lee and Grubb, of the Second Precinct Station, answered the rapping, and took charge of the prisoners. Then the wagon was driven by steam; ventilation good; and special attention being given to make it a pleasant conveyance. The rear long coaches with mustaches, and look like Indian Brahmins as soon as they get old. The regular chariot-like wagon, which is used for the transportation of the Gospel road such things? "Why not, sir?" said the doctor, "ministers of the Gospel have to know what the devil is about as well as other folks."

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It is now being whispered that Superintendent Kennedy's beginning to realize the truth of the incapacity of Chief of Police, even Captains of Precincts are subject to his authority; and that the rules and regulations of the Police Department require that all communications to the Board of Police Commissioners, as well as all charges against subordinates of a patrolman, should be made through Captains of Precincts, but through the Superintendent of Police.

It is further whispered that Superintendent Kennedy has two long permitted himself to be ignored in this connection, and that he has allowed (and since he has allowed it the Commissioners have heretofore allowed it) the Captain of the First Precinct to make his reports, communications, and suggestions to the Board, in his capacity of Captain, in violation of rules and regulations.

And it is finally known to be a fact that Superintendent Keanedy, though ailing for a long time, finding the Police Commissioners endeavoring to make the force what it should be, has exercised a determination to force that style, and to bring charges against any Captain who violates it.

And it is to be hoped so.

HE JUST SLID OUT.

How the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters Escaped Giving Information to the Reporters.

A meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon, in the Police Commissioners room. It was what is generally known as a "private meeting," where the Secretary appeals to a reporter's feelings, and asks him if he won't be kind enough to keep out of the way, and promises him on the word of a gentleman, to furnish him with any information he may want, and then, the meeting having come to an end, when the reporter calls upon him to fulfil his promise, stops out of the door after another, with a "word of a gentleman," probably. Reporters regard this conduct as "very thin," as a general thing, and generally feel so keenly that under consideration which they are anxious to find out, and equally determined that no other reporter shall find out.

What the reporter wanted to discover yesterday was the action taken with regard to the appointment of Fire Commissioner Chadwick from the Board to which he belongs. It is understood that the organization known as the Board of Underwriters has been thinned out by the fire, and for this and other reasons too manifold for enumeration, and too manifest for comment, it was deemed advisable to send a representative in the Board of Police. Not that there was anything against Mr. Chadwick, either in his private or official relations, but that he was not of the first approval, but because the Fire Commissioner is a nonentity in the Board, and does not know it. Mr. Chadwick, however knew this, and wanted to know whether or not the Board had taken any action in the matter, when the Secretary slid out "on the word of a gentleman." It was gratifying to know that no action was taken, and that the Secretary might have saved the reporter a great deal of trouble by telling him so, but what can one expect from a Secretary who slides out?

The Board also discussed the new insurance bill, and the sale of a building to the city.

The Chadwick question, it is understood, will be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ITEMS.

Captain George M. Miller to be Arraigned Before the Board on Monday—Superintendent Kennedy Waking Up.

The order for the reapplication of the police Sergeants by the Police Commissioners, appears to be to have been followed up with an effort to remove as rapidly as possible, by resignation or for cause, the three captains. It will be remembered that a day or two since, ex-Commissioner Gund was appointed patrolman (the rule of the Board as to age being suspended for his especial benefit) in order to place him as rapidly as possible in the position now partially occupied by Captain Fox.

And now another elevated head is threatened and with it the decadence of the handsomest mustache on the force. There is a pity to strike down from its commanding eminence, so beautiful an ornament as the cranium of George Miller, but duty is duty, and the police force requires to the Police Department with great force and pertinence. It is even so. George Miller comprehends this fully, and therefore, on Monday morning, to refute (if he can) charges of disobedience to orders and general incompetence, will be in and out amongst the flower-beds, weeding or trimming, or otherwise useful. During the day, too, while the old organist sat at the quaint instrument which was still his chief resource, and which he was unable to replace by one of the new kind called "pianofortes" which are coming into fashion, Pitine would constantly drop her work and run out into the garden, where she would be heard singing for a few minutes, and when she would come back with a bright smile and a fresh color. Then her grandfather would look round and hear, catch some of her spirits, and the keys of the old *clavier* would seem to move more easily, and their touch be less singularly cramped by fuller, the same effect was sometimes produced on the organ in St. Peter's. There were times when it went so stiffly—the stops did not work properly—that the old man used to be almost angered that he was forgot. At those times Herr Pemsel would look round, and then, as if ashamed of himself that he could for a moment either resign or expect to be dismissed. He called to mind the days of his youth, when under every bough he met some fair object of passion, and when, within a few years from that time, a pretty, laughing girl was brought to him with his daughter's last farewell, his heart began to soften. Christine was the name of the child; but the little tongue could not pronounce it, and so she called her Titine, which sounds, and yet somehow she gave no trouble. She was born to tease everybody, but she did it so naturally that she was never thought naughty, indeed, the laugh became less frequent, but the spirit to which it had restlessness, and by the time she had attained the age of seven years she had stinged with the old fascination. Instead of being a plaything for Herr Pemsel's hours of rest, she became a companion to his musical fancies. Once or twice he reproached himself for his selfishness in keeping her to himself; but she never seemed as if she wanted to exchange the quiet, gloomy house in the palace square for anything more cheerful, and the old man's mind grew more reconciled to her home; and if her grandfather ever thought she must be dull, her looks and her voice convinced him of his error.

Thus the time passed, and now the garden was beginning to look cheerful in the early summer. The great feast of the year for St. Peter's Church approached, and Herr Pemsel looked forward with some nervousness to the part he would have to take in the ceremony. To add to his fears, he was told that this year the Archbishop of Munich meant to say mass, and there would be a full gathering of all the high ecclesiastical dignitaries to do him honor. Could not Herr Pemsel compose something for the occasion? was asked by one of the priests attached to the church; it was not every year that the Archbishop himself came to St. Peter's, and he ought to be properly honored. Herr Pemsel had promised to do his best; but the requests did not make his mind more easy. It seemed to deprive him of his usual power of inspiration, and he often left Titine in the church to practise as could not produce a sound. His evenings at the *clavier* were almost equally barren; his fingers rested on the keys, but no sound came from them. He had not seen Titine for some days, when she did come, and then again at the door way, and beckon to some one who was behind her. But when this time one came with a bright smile and a fresh color, and after standing by him, struck a few chords on the *clavier*, the organist did open his eyes for a moment, and a look of surprise came over his features.

He saw at his side a young man who was a total stranger to him; a young man with a handsome countenance, with a bright smile which made him look handsome, and features that largely needed mind additional attraction. Herr Pemsel, who had been dozing just the moment before, was bewildered for a while, and rubbed his eyes and his head to collect his senses. He looked down on the keys of his quaint old-fashioned instrument which had so lately rung out that magnificent Gloria, and which was so dear to his heart, and then at the

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY—200 RAILROAD laborers for Michigan; wages $1 50. Call at North Market-st. No office fee. Apply early to ANDREW J. RICE & CO., 22 Michigan-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the sell out business of this city. C. MERRICK, 305 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO take contract for making ten to twenty thousand sister frames. Can supply machinery and pay rent if responsible party is need apply. Address Z 7 Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR an established boot and shoe house, who has an established trade. None need apply but who can bring good references. Address Z Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED LIGHTNING rod salesmen. Apply to the UNION LIGHTNING ROD CO., 252 West Lake-st., for 3 days from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN WHO UNDERstand how to make tents, to canvass for a new patent. Apply at 202 Randolph-st., room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER MAN, AS night watch in a hotel. Apply to F. T. CROXON, Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AT once with from $1,000 to $2,000 in cash. Good wages and security for money. Address P 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRANSFER. APPLY AT 120 Third-av., Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman, acquainted with the grocery trade. Address, with references, M 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN, ON COMMISSION OR salary, to canvass among clerks and mechanics and sell low priced lots. R 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN OF GOOD habits for permanent situation; good pay to the right party. Referenced required. Address, L 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD SOME little experience in the drug business. Must be well recommended. Apply at No. 236 West Madison street, Monday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN—GOOD MEN TO SELL a tailors' sample line, on commission. Address, with references, Z 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR THE JOB printing business. The largest commission will be paid to a good man. Call, to-morrow, at Room 3, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT 77 PARK-AV., A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and cows. Must be active and willing, and well recommended.

WANTED—THREE BOYS. WAGES, $3 PER week. Apply at 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY TO RUN errands. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m., at 24 and 26 South Canal-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELLING SALESMEN, well Monday and Tuesday. E. COLLINSON & CO., 604 State-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN, WHO IS WILLing to rely partly on his own ability. Call at Room 18, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK IN A barn at 267 West Lake-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, to learn the drug business. Apply at 628 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK. NONE BUT the best need apply. Address J & J 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT A MODERATE SALARY, A thoroughly trustworthy young man as cashier and assistant bookkeeper. Address, giving references and salary required, T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT HONEST BOY ABOUT sixteen years of age, who writes a good hand, quick and accurate at figures, in a produce commission house. Address, in applicants handwriting, N 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE GROCERY, A good office boy able to write good hand; quick and willing; must live with parents. Address, in own handwriting Z 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; first-class clerk; must be well recommended; active, trustworthy young man. Must be well recommended. Address Q 35, Tribune office, giving reference, former employer's and salary expected.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD SALESMEN for retail dry goods business, with city acquaintance. References required. Apply at 104 Madison-st. HUNT, HARBOUR & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk in a wholesale house. Must be a good penman, quick and accurate at figures. Address J & J 3, Tribune office, with reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG WHOLESALE LIQUOR house—2 first-class salesmen. Only those that have a first-class trade need apply at 642 West Lake-st. with references.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A COMmission house on the lake front. None but those of experience need apply. Address by letter COMMISSION, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS SALESMAN in the produce commission business; one who has a trade and who is willing to work for wages at a moderate salary. Address U 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. ONE ACquainted with bond to do business preferred. References required. Call before 9 o'clock Monday, at 43 and 45 Wabash-av. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS clerk; also bookkeeper and cashier, who can furnish good city security. MERCHANT, 1 Arch Office, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WHO CAN write elegantly and rapidly. Apply to H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Michigan-av., corner Jackson.

Trades.

WANTED—WALNUT VENEAL TURNERS AT HADDEAVER'S Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. Apply to C. W. STEVENS, 501 West Madison.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PATTERN. makers at DUBBEL BROS., 113 and 120 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD CABINET-MAKERS, at A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FRAME MAKERS; CALL at factory corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TEN GOOD FURNITURE FINISHers and three good cabinet makers. Apply at once to HALE & BRO., 12 to 16 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A STAIR BUILDer; one who can frame the hand rail, bend the wall, and one wood turner. Apply at 77 to 87 West Chicago-av., corner of Green-st. Northwestern Planing Mill.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, ONE FIRST-class carriage ironer; steady job to a good man. Address Box 1,000, Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST ON BREAD and crackers, at 65 Gurley-st., corner of Morgan.

WANTED—TEN CABINET MAKERS, AT CORner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Steady work and good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—3 OR 4 FIRST-CLASS CARPENters; call at 1,000 Wabash-av., or at shop, 755 Walpsh-av. McNAIR BIGDEN.

WANTED—I CARRIAGE IRONER AND HELPer, and one woodworker to work on light work. Inquire at 47 and 49 Canal-st.

WANTED — CARPENTERS — SOME GOOD framers for a brick building. None but good men need apply at 543 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK ON HUSS bodies at 267 West Lake-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 711 STATE-ST. THOMPSON BROS.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OF 20 YEARS' experience to work for contractors with those desirous of having work executed speedily and warranted as to satisfaction. Reference required by responsible parties. Address I & J 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING, two good carpenters. Call at 1003 along to 419 and 420 State-st. J. NEWCOMBE.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST IMMEDIately at Palmer's Gallery, Wabash-av. None but first-class need apply. C. D. MOSHER.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER, ONE who understands his business; must be steady and temperate. Such a man can find steady work and good wages. Address or call on S. S. WEBBER, 256 Fourth av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO MAKE SHOW cases, also two men to place at ECKERSON & WORTHINGS'S Show Case Manufactory, 341 and 345 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTers. Inquire at Carriage Factory, No. 60 West Madison street.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, FERGUS, 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter and trimmer, at once, by G. RAWLEY & CO., Michigan-av., 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FINISHER AT D. F. BACON'S 165, 167 and 169 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD BOYS FOR LATHING, from 13 to 18 years old. Apply Monday morning, before 10, to ENJEN & ANDERSEN, 144 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUCKRAM FRAME WIRE stiff at Wabash-av. Those that have first-class need apply. C. D

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Mother Kills Her Infant and Hides the Body in a Wood Pile.

The Murder Discovered by a Boy—Pursuit and Capture of the Woman—A Confession.

A horrible crime was committed in the town of LaPorte, Ind., yesterday morning, and the perpetrator of the deed,—a woman,—in seeking safety in flight, came to Chicago, where she was captured last evening after considerable difficulty. Her name is Charlotte Johnson, and her age 23 years. She is a Swede by birth, and landed in this country in September last, going into the employ of a family living in this city as a servant. The fire destroyed the dwelling of her mistress, and Charlotte proceeded to South Bend, Ind., to live with her brother. She remained with him until she procured a situation as domestic in a family residing in that town. About six weeks ago she was delivered of a child. She was an unmarried woman, and her brother was somewhat shocked at the unchastity of his sister, but viewed the matter in a philosophical way, and did what he could to enable her to support it. The family with which she lived were also very kind to the baby, but, not being rich, they could not afford to raise her wages. She was receiving $1.50 a week; and, after over a month's trial, finding that she could not support herself and little one with such an insignificant income, resolved to return to Chicago and see if she could not obtain employment here. Accordingly, she left South Bend with the child early yesterday morning on the Michigan Southern train. Reaching LaPorte, she stepped out on the platform,—for why, she says, she knows not, as she was not acquainted with any one in the place. The train went on its way, and, while looking at the rapidly disappearing cars, the thought came into her mind to kill the child. She debated for a short time with the evil one before her conscience was silenced. Approaching a wood-pile, near the station-house, she struck the little one on the head with her fist, and left it among the wood. No one had observed her, and she took the next westward-bound train for this city.

Shortly after the train left, a small boy, who usually spends an hour or two every morning sawing wood at the pile in question, arrived at the place, and, while selecting a log, saw what appeared to be a bundle of clothes. He naturally lifted them up, and with it lifted the dead child. Its little skull was crushed in, and life was extinct. He immediately notified the man in charge of the station-house, and the Coroner and Sheriff Dave Brown were sent for. Inquiries were made around the depot, and from one thing and another it was learned that a woman with a child had alighted from the Chicago train. This was all; no description that could be called a description was given of her. The supposition was that she left LaPorte on the "morning train." The Sheriff telegraphed to Mr. Poole, the road master, who was on the train, but a report reached him that the train had reached Chicago and the woman had gone, no one knew whither. Brown then telegraphed to several points on the line of the road, one of which was the station about a woman and a child, and received a reply from South Bend that a woman with a child had left there early in the morning, in the westward-bound train there early in the morning. A fair description of her was given, and as it was similar to that of the woman who had left LaPorte, he concluded that she was the one he wanted. A telegram was accordingly sent to Superintendent Kennedy, of this city, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and Detective Simons was detailed to look for the woman. Sheriff Brown arrived in this city at 7 o'clock, and the two officers started in pursuit. They learned at the Michigan Southern depot that a Swedish woman had left the train at Kensington, a certain street was, and he had given her in charge of an expressman. The latter person was found, and the information obtained that he took the woman to a saloon and boarding-house on Canalport avenue. His account as to her height and general appearance accorded with the description given by the South Bend man, and to Canalport avenue Simons and Brown proceeded forthwith. They found the saloon, but not the woman. She had, they were told, gone to "Peterson's house" on Twenty-sixth street, near Halsted. Thither the officers proceeded without delay, and reached there about 9 o'clock in the evening. They found the woman and took her into custody. She was conveyed to the Harrison Street Station, where she was questioned about the murder. She denied ever having had a child, and said she did not kill one. A physician was called in, and her story was proven untrue. The dis overy caused her to cry and moan, and within five minutes she acknowledged the crime, and expressed a desire to make a statement regarding it. Her knowledge of the English language is limited, and Justice Scully, being a Swede, and Officer Page, who is a Swede, was requested to converse with her and obtain her confession. A literal translation is as follows:

"My name is Charlotte Johnson. I am an unmarried woman, and 23 years of age. The name of the father of the child is Gus Johnson. He now is prison in Sweden. I landed in this country last September. The child was six weeks old. In the cars on the road to LaPorte I saw the child alive was at LaPorte. (She was then asked if she was willing to state how the child died.) I took the child, put my left thumb on the head with my fist. The blow killed it; it died almost instantly. I then put it in a wood-pile. I do not know why I killed the child. I killed it because I did not go into a house while in Laporte. I killed the child where it was found. No one told me to murder it; nor did any one know that I intended to do it. I had no prospect of being able to get along in the world, and took the child—I mean killed it—because I could not support it. I left Laporte immediately after I struck it, and put it in the wood-pile. I have been in this country since I left South Bend. They gave me Peterson's address. He has no knowledge of what I have done. He knew I had the child, and advised me to take good care of it. He lives in South Bend, Ind. I worked in a family while I lived there. I did not intend to kill the child when I left South Bend in the cars. I had no such intention when I left the train, but after I got off the cars I thought I would do it. I was in a great deal of trouble, as I could not nurse it, and I considered that the best way to get rid of it. I did it."

Frequently during the making of the confession the woman was unable to utter a word on account of sobbing. She evidently realized for the first time the enormity of the crime, and the penalty of the law. She is very prepossessing in appearance, and her good looks, as in the case of many others, attracted the villian who ruined her. She was locked up at the Madison Street Station, and will remain there until this afternoon, when she will be taken to Laporte.

Sheriff Brown is certainly entitled to great credit for his promptness, as in Detective Simons he has a shrewd assistant in tracking the woman to her hiding place and in making the arrest.

WEATHER STATISTICS.

Monthly Report of Sergeant Mackintosh, Signal Service Observer at Chicago.

Sergeant James Mackintosh, the Chicago Observer in the United States Signal Service, makes the following report, showing the daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer, monthly velocity of wind, and amount of rainfall with the prevailing direction of wind for the month:

Date.	Mean daily barometer.	Mean daily thermometer.	Rain fall. inch.
February 1	30.33	11.	.....
" 2	30.11	18.3	.....
" 3	30.11	21.6	.01
" 4	30.25	15.	.42
" 5	30.25	15.	.42
" 6	30.53	11.	.....
" 7	30.42	8.	.....
" 8	30.25	23.3	.....
" 9	29.97	32.3	.....
" 10	29.96	33.6	.....
" 11	29.77	9.6	.16
" 12	29.77	9.6	.16
" 13	29.93	15.3	.....
" 14	30.10	20.3	.....
" 15	30.10	29.3	.....
" 16	29.92	31.6	.15
" 17	29.92	31.6	.15
" 18	30.01	29.3	.....
" 19	30.10	25.6	.....
" 20	30.10	25.6	.....
" 21	30.10	29.6	.....
" 22	30.10	32.	.....
" 23	30.10	32.	.....
" 24	30.061	29.21	0.61

Monthly mean.....
Total number of miles travelled.....6,893.

Daily Register.

Time.	Therm.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	36 P F	30.	To 2 p. m	
7:00 a. m.	28	29.9	S. E.	
2:00 p. m.	36	29.8	S. E.	
9:00 p. m.	29	29.9	N. W.	inches.

Prevailing wind—Northeast.

To Whom it May Concern.

The immense sale we are meeting with in the disposal of our Memorial Charm Bells, made from the metal of the Chicago Court House bell, has doubtless caused many inquiries as to the number we will be able to manufacture from the metal purchased by us. In reply to those interested we would say that we purchased of Thomas B. Bryan, of the Fidelity Safe Depository, 6,000 pounds of said bell metal, from which we can manufacture about 80,000 miniature bells. The number we are able to make from our supply of metal is simply enormous, but when the fact is taken into consideration that, in less than six weeks, over 75,000 have been sold, and that our manufactory is now running night and day with sufficient numbers to supply our orders, we are positive that our statement will be appreciated. In asserting before the public that the metal is free to at hand, the genuine Memorial Charm Bells will be of inestimable value. Yours, respectfully, H. S. EVERHART & CO., No. 619 Wabash avenue.

Prepare the Boys for Business.

Business is the order of the day now. Infolent habits should be frowned down. Every young man should lend a hand to help regain what has been lost. Those who cannot now take hold and work to advantage should immediately set about preparing themselves for active usefulness by French penmanship, rapid calculations, and a familiarity with accounts, are qualifications that in connection with a thorough business education will open to the possessor the road to future success. Occasionally a young man can pick up these valuable branches of knowledge, but the majority have to undergo a systematic course of discipline. Fortunately we have right here a home and institution suitable for this kind of work, the Bryant & Stratton Business College having a reputation for thoroughness not excelled by any similar school in the country.

A Strong Endorsement.

The class of purchasers to whom Messrs. Everhart & Co. are selling their goods, is strong evidence of the well-spread popularity of them and their productions, the memorial charm bells. Among other prominent parties from whom they have received orders are those of Messrs. Field, the world-renowned firm, A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York. The fact that a firm of the standing and reputation of these goods by order of so leading firms so far Eastern friends, is a positive guarantee of their character.

Important to Architects and Builders.

Architects and builders are invited to call and examine an improved plan of double hoisting engines just completed at the Richards Iron Works, Nos. 47 and 49 South Jefferson street, between Madison and Washington streets. The engine consists of a pair of cylinders bolted to light iron frames at the ends of the boiler, connecting directly with the drum by gearing, and reversing with a reverse motion. By readily operating the drum in either direction, it is claimed we have an excellent design, and particularly adapted for building purposes, hoisting stone, brick, or lumber, easily controlled by a single man in the derrick, and must inevitably effect a large saving over the ordinary slow process of hand hoisting. This Company are also making a specialty of building first class hoisting machinery and elevators for stores and other buildings, all kinds and sizes of portable and stationary engines, grain elevator machinery, &c., and invite parties in that market to give them a call.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Victim of Humanity.

Officer Beardell, of the Twenty-second Street Station, fell a victim to his humanity early yesterday morning. He chanced to hear a sound of discord in the entrance to Burlington Hall, an establishment not particularly famed for peacefulness, and proceeded there without delay. While ascending the stairway he was conscious of a heavy body, to-wit: a man tumbling down the stairs. Beardell endeavored to arrest the unsteady person's downward tendency, but was to light to bear the burden, and was entirely overpowered, and rolled with the unknown down into the street. When he arose to a sitting posture, the unfortunate officer discovered that he had a broken shin and a dislocated ankle. Sympathizing comrades removed him to the station, where he now wears his affliction on crutches. The author of the matter is, that the fellow whose fall Beardell strove to break was a thief, who had been trying to force an entrance into the ticket office, and had been flung down stairs by the night watchman. The rascal escaped without even thanking the wounded officer.

Personal Paragraphs.

Ole Bull and party are at the Grand Central Hotel.

—The Mayor received, yesterday, $74 from the Masons of Derby, England, to be distributed among the Masons of this city.

—At an election held at the hall of the Montgomery Light Guards, on Wednesday evening last, Sergeant J. Clifford was elected Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the previous incumbent.

—By a typographical error in our yesterday's issue, credit was given to "J. A. Hill" as having supplied the harness purchased for Japan. The name should have been printed I. A. Hill, who is a Chicago man, while J. A. Hill is an Eastern manufacturer.

—Rev. M. J. Lefellaer was raised to the dignity of the priesthood in the church of Notre Dame, in this city, on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 10:30 a. m. Bishop Foley officiated, and a sermon on the dignity of the priesthood was preached in French by Rev. J. De Bilcck, of this city.

—The mere announcement that it is nearly possible that Charlotte Cusaman will again visit us will create a furore of enthusiasm and expectation that will only be allayed by the appearance of the lady herself. The brilliant reception accorded her when she read here last month, together with the universally expressed wish to hear her again, makes it possible that the enterprising manager of our Opera House may announce the fact in time to paper here for at least two nights before her return East. Every one will hail this announcement with delight.

—Mr. George Taylor, the late Comptroller of Chicago, having been succeeded by Hon. A. C. Ingraham, has retired himself with an important and responsible capacity. Mr. Taylor retires from the arduous and trying position of Comptroller with a record and a reputation of which any man of twice his years might well feel proud, and carries with him to his new duties the firm friendship and exalted regard of thousands of Chicago's best citizens. He has been an especially faithful public officer, and the whole city may well wish him success.

Announcements.

An adjourned meeting of the Franklin Society will be held at the office of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., No. 11 North Desplaines street, to-morrow evening.

—A series of twelve free lectures on the "Science and the Practice of the Electric Telegraph," will be given Monday evenings, commencing to-morrow evening, at Porter's National Telegraph College, No. 169 Wabash avenue.

—Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, will deliver the next lecture of the course at Unity Church, Oak Park, on Tuesday evening next. The subject will be "Westward Front."

—Prof. Winchell's reputation as a brilliant and fascinating lecturer, is too well established to require comment, and we need only to hint a "glimpse into the future" to prophesy that he will have an audience to hear his great lecture on "Glimpses into the Future," next Monday night, worthy his merited fame.

—The Sigs (Sigma Phi) of the Northwest will hold their thirteenth Annual Reunion on Monday evening next, at the Tremont House, in this city. On the list of members may be noticed the names of a number of our most influential and prominent citizens. The coming gathering will be largely attended.

—Tabernacle Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold their monthly public meeting, at the hall No. 69 West Lake street, on Monday evening next. Speeches, recitations and music will be the order of the evening. The public are invited.

—The third Grand Organ Concert, under the auspices of the Young Peoples' Association of Plymouth Church, will be given this Thursday evening, March 5. The following well known artists will appear: Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist; Mrs. Alice Judson Fostor, soprano; Mr. C. Gilbert, basso; Miss Lizzie D. Lowrey, soprano; Mrs. F. B. Brewer, alto; Mrs. M. E Swallow, soprano.

—The Ladies' Society for the relief of Friendless Children will hold their annual meeting at the residence of Madam Poitras, No. 247 South Halsted street, a large number of ladies being present. It was decided to issue books for the next meeting, which is appointed for Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, same place, and all those who are willing to aid in the good cause are requested to attend.

A Well-Grounded Complaint.

A serious complaint against the efficiency of the Police Department is made by Miller & Havens, of No. 321 State street, whose store, filled with cutlery, queensware, etc., was entered by a burglar on the night of Feb. 25, at 12:30 a. m. Bishop Foley officiated, and a sermon on the dignity of the priesthood was preached in French by Rev. J. De Bilcck, of this city.

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Stores to Rent.

We call attention to the fine marble-front stores, in one of the best localities in this city, built on State street, near Quincy street, by J. B. & W. Walker, and now offered in our columns today for rent.

Fruit Farms.

Spring is coming, and now is the time to buy fruit farms in the beautiful St. Joe peach region. Snyder & Lee, of Room No. 14 Nixon's Building, announce that they have several fine farms on their books for good paying investments, either for cash or exchange.

Solid Indemnity.

If you want insurance that you can rely upon as solid indemnity, go to Tuthey & Co., of the Northwestern. A peculiar care is exercised in the selection of risks, and capital is abundant to back all they undertake. This is what may be called honest insurance.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Pigs and Venomous Serpents.

We give below an extract from the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, in which the writer states that he was on two occasions a witness to pigs being severely bitten by cobras without being in the slightest degree affected.

The first time I witnessed the act was in Ceylon, in 1856. I was returning one morning from my shooting with only a brace of the ugly dog of birds, when my attention was arrested by a dozen semi-wild pigs belonging to my friend, most perseveringly engaged in endeavoring to get at a cobra, with their snouts the half-rotten stem of a palmyra palm, and curiosity to see if they would succeed in their endeavors—for I had never seen pigs work so unanimously in coals before—caused me to stop and watch them. After two or three failures they gained their point, turning the tree half-way round; when a whole family of cobras, large and small, glided from under it. After these the pigs scampered hilter-skelter, showing as much activity, although only half-as much as a bengal boar would do. A very large cobra, fully five feet in length, was seized by a half-grown sow within twelve feet of me, and whilst she was crunching up the horrible writhing snake-morsel, which had been seized about the middle of the body, I distinctly saw the reptile bite the sow twice on the snout, without the animal apparently caring the least about it; the pure pleasure of consuming the luscious fit-bit entirely compensated for any annoyance or pain that the pig might have felt at the time. I saw the sow mentioned some days afterward, not the least affected by the bite of the cobra.

The second instance was on a small island, yclept Pulobbin, situated in the narrow channel of the sea between Singapore and the mainland. I had just come over to Pulobbin to endeavor to shoot a man-eating tiger which was creating great havoc among a large wretched Chinese convicts stationed on the island to quarry granite and burn it to Singapore for building purposes. In this instance, I had been out all the morning in an unsuccessful search for the man-eater, and on my return, finding myself rather hot, I stretched myself at full length in the raised portico of the shooting-hut and was enjoying my pipe, when I noticed a large black cobra gliding stealthily along the top of the bank, within twenty feet of me.

In the side of the bank were several holes, having much the appearance of the nests of our English sand-martins, and they had evidently at some previous time been the nests of either king-fishers or some of the fly-catcher family. The cobra, having approached the very brink of the cutting, suspended his head and about two feet of his body over it, and commenced a diligent search in those holes for rats, birds, or any small prey which might be concealed therein. Suddenly a loud squeak from one of the occupants showed that the unwelcome intruder had been successful in its search; and on the snake withdrawing its head, from the abandoned bird's nest, a large frog leaped vigorously out, but on reaching the ground remained perfectly paralyzed with the venom of the bite, and in less than a minute died.

The snake seemed to be fully aware of the deadly effects of its own bite, as it never attempted to follow its victim, though it closely watched it from the bank, its head being thrust about two inches over the bank, its eyes fixed on the frog, while the forked tongue was thrust in and out of its mouth, showing the state of excitement that the reptile was at the contemplation of the feed before it.

Little, however, did the reptile anticipate what was in store for it; for whilst gloating over his prey—his victim—a fine half-grown pig, belonging to one of the Chinese ticket-of-leave men, saw him, and rushed at him. The snake was completely taken by surprise, the bank at the moment being about four inches below the surface of the bank, thus preventing him seeing the enemy approaching from behind.

The pig, without a moment's hesitation, seized the snake near the tail, and commenced chumping him up as a savage would eat a string of macaroni. Again and again the reptile bit him, at least, I should say, twice on the snout, once on the chest, and once on the fore-leg. The pig continued to carry on its leading business of munching for about five minutes, and then, having finished its delicious repast, it showed its satisfaction at the entertainment by grunting its satisfaction at the entertainment by grunting its satisfaction at the entertainment by grunting